PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,493—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
27th May	ARABIA	7903		
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	6505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 16th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,695	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,690	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905,
NERA	5,207		24th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
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The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Bombay, 19th May, 1905.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder Cutch Mandvie and Karachi, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on or about 22nd May, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR MARMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,900 tons, on or about 30th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
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UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 900	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo.	5,005	2nd June 1905.
MARIA VALERIE	P Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 402	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	8,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles.....525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 350.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 350.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concession on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	6th	June.
ARABIA	G. Red	3598	22nd	June.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5131	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3595	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12 "

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS TO THE VICEROY,

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No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

TRY I TRY II TRY III

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

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PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES
OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
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J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

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KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress	24-0 27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0 33	0

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 23RD.

FAUST-UP-TO-DATE.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2881	Burmeister	5th June
*REICHSTAG	2086	Ible.....	19th June

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th May, 1905.

TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	21
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50..	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.

OAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.

Price list on application.

Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT.

THE ACBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the Company's Press Premises, near Carnac Bridge, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1904.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To confirm the appointments of Messrs. M. C. Dharamsey and Hubibbhoy Abrahimbhoy, made by the Board as additional Directors under clause 76 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

IV.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

VI.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 24-24A, Carnac Bridge Road,
Bombay, 19th May, 1905.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th proximo to 20th idem (both dates inclusive).

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL,
GERMAN COURSE.

ALL whose professional duties make a knowledge of German necessary or desirable, are informed that a GERMAN COURSE will commence at St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, next July, provided a sufficient number of applications are received in time. The course will last two years. For particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

Fee, Rs. 25 for selecting, examining as to soundness and boxing of an animal for Up-country, and Rs. 20 for Local Purchasers.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHORTHAND REPORTER.—WANTED for Calcutta a COMPETENT SHORTHAND REPORTER and TYPIST. Salary Rs. 175—25—250. Apply to Box No. 3411, M., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Intelligent PUPILS for recognised Accountancy and Commercial Examinations of London. Passing guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA, Public Accountant, 10, Church Gate Street.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ROOMS with board in one of the best BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Sea up to garden wall. Apply Box 3359 M., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 2	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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THE steamer Turkestan, 2898 tons, Captain F Paton, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Horsley, 2409 tons, Captain S O Northfell sailed yesterday for Sunderland and Sharpness, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Flamingo, 2150 tons, Captain H Dunckley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 10th May, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Heighington, 1827 tons, Captain P N Toft, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Jedah, 10th May, with ballast and 10 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco 2476 tons, Captain J Boxhall, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Hull, 15th April, with a cargo of coal and general.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3433 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta 8th May via Cochin, with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China, 3815 tons, Captain S Tomanovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, 28th April via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and Major Wright and 352 deck passengers.

THE Brd P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain H Kemp, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Coromandel, 2783 tons, Captain E M Montford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 2nd May, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Chalmers, Mr F Demjee, Mr F Rahim, Mr Sollemanjee, Mr M Fazulbhy, Professor R R Norman, Mr S J Jervis, Mr and Mrs Gordon, Dr J A Turner, Mr L W L Dunlop, Mrs Skeen, Mrs London, Miss Alder and one deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Meming...Surveyi Steamer
H M S Rosbreast...Lt-Comdr H G O ...Somerville.....Cruiser
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soutton			The Captain
Baron Inverdale	2140	Crakui			W. & A G & Co
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Surada	3400	Englnd			M Mackenzie & Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Tientsin	2355	Goldsmith			P & O Co
Folgate	2307	Cheshire			W. & A Graham & Co
Simla	3928	Summers	China		30-5 P & O Co
Dunrobin	2319	Ranson			W & A Graham & Co
Lord Kelvin	2138	Beckerley			W & A Graham & Co
Pasha	3639	Leftwich			T Morrison & Co
Uganda	3499	Gun Cunningham			M M & Co
Zinnia	2239	Clarke			R A Wills
Arcadia	3513	Cuoitt			P & O Co
Housatonic	2552	Henry			

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Heighington s	Toft	Jedah, May 10
	Morocco s	Boxhall	Hull, Apr 15
	Okara s	Fenwick	Calcutta, May 8
22	Flamingo s	Dunckley	Calcutta, May 10
	Coromandel s	Montford	Shanghai, May 2
	Naseri s	Kemp	Busreh, May 8
	China s	Tomanovich	Trieste, Apr 28
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi, May 20

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Kerbela s	Ramage	Persian Gulf
	Orwell s	Frame	Kobe
	Horsley s	Northfell	Sharpness
	Turkistan s	Paton	Karachi

The steamer Dunrobin, Ranson, for Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Baron Innerdale, for Hamburg, &c
,, Clan Chatton, for Antwerp, &c
,, Palamball, for Barcelona.
,, Coromandel, for China, &c
,, Morocco, for Hull, &c
,, Lhasa, for Persian Gulf
,, Pasha, for Calcutta, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
8	Clematis	Calcutta
16	Clan Grant	Coast
18	Cromorty	London
19	Ismalia	Mauritius
20	Thongwa	Straits

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Syria, arrived in London on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 22nd instant, via Mombassa.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer R Rubattino, which left Bombay for Genoa on the 15th instant arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 20th instant and is expected here to-day, afternoon (22nd instant).

The same Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay via Karachi arrived at Trieste on the 21st instant morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	3	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	10	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	16	14	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	5	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	19	19	49
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	11	14	22
G Mahim and Worli ...	20	14	22
Water Division ...	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	4	15
Total...	87	83	181
Total plague deaths to date...	291,338	246,091	
Same date last year ...	13	10	88

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	5

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in[to] your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 21.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	290 3/16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	100 1/2	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	81 1/16	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 3/4	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1/8	= + 1/4
2 months hence	27 7/8	= + 3/16
Spot in New York	58 7/8	= + 5/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'13	= unchanged
Berlin ,,	20'48 1/2	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4'87	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 ,, ,, ,,	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 5/8 per cent	= — 3/8
7 day market loans	2 per cent	= — 1/2

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13/9 done, tone steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Gold to Calcutta	30,000
Silver to Calcutta	30,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4'39 unchanged Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports nil. Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4'25 +2	4'25 +2	4'26 +2
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'26 +1	4'27 +1	4'27 +1
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4'28 +2	4'28 +1	4'29 +1

Receipts at U S Ports	15,000 bales
Do last year	7,300 do
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 do
Do do Continent	8,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8'30 + 10
Futures, month of July	7'71 + 5 a
Do, do, December	7'59 + 5 b

a Advanced owing to bull support and short covering. b Advanced owing to firm cables.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 3/4 unchanged
Futures, month of August	7'70 + 8
Do, do, November	7'78 + 8
Tone at close	steady.
Stock in London	12,000 bales
Total visible supply	3,010,000 ,,
Quantity in sight	12,010,000 ,,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 20th May, 1905:—

Cotton	10,224 bales.
Wheat	43,938 cwts.
Linseed	24,272 do
Rape, Kal and Mustard	2,907 do
Gingelly seed	659 do
Poppyseed	4,050 do
Groundnuts	1,167 do
Castor seed	393 do
Ilsee	3,092 do
Myrabolams	1,644 do
Cotton Seed	8,510 do
Mowrah seed	nil
Gram	4,788 do
Jowar	8,046 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	... ...	... 1s. 3 15-16d, to 31-32d.
Bank Demand	... ...	... 1s. 3 15-16d, to 32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	... 1s. 4 7-32d, to 3-16d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	... 109 1-2 to 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	... 137 3-4 to 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		... 193 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.	... 193 1-2
Japan 30	do.	... 149

BANK RATE—

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	93'11
1st Settlement	93'10

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 14th April	5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 28th April	4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 11th May	5 do.

Bank of Bombay cash balance is 6 1/2 lakhs down.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	6	0
Forward Suttah May ...	7	3	0
do September ...	7	13	0
RAPESEED—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	2	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	7	4	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	12	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	28	0	0
WHEAT,—Tone quiet,			
White Delhi ready	4	10	6 per cwt.
Do, Do forward ..	4	10	0 do.
Jubbulpore, Pessi	29	8	0 per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.
Estimated sales..... 8,000 bales
Imports ..... 5 000 ,,

May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4'30 +5	4'30 +5	4'31 +5
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4'31 +5	4'32 +5	4'32 +5
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb
4'33 +5	4'33 +5	4'34 +5

COTTON.—The local market is firmer, and prices are Re. 1 higher. There is a small enquiry from exporters for ready shipment, and mills are also in buying quietly, but the demand all round is reduced. Sellers are not inclined to make any concessions, however, and the mark closes steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	...	...	170	153 ...
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	..	...	180	170 ...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	...	179	169 ...
Oomrawutte (descriptions)	M.-G.	...	184	177 ...
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	...	...	176 179
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	...	178 179
Khamgaum, fair staple	(M.-G.)			
Karanja do.	(M.-G)		185	178 ...
Akola do.	(M.-G.)			
Comra good staple	(M.-G.)	...	195	183 ...
Dhamongaum Poolgaum	(M.-G.	...	188	182 ...
Nagpur Camptee	(M.-G.)	...	193	187 ...
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	205	203 200
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...	...	191	185 ...
Do (M.-G.)	...	...	188	182 175
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	... 213
Westerns ...	...	...	...	... 192

20th May.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 13th May as compared with the statement of the 20th May:—

Liabilities,	May 13. Rs.	May 20. Rs.
Capital	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,00	84,00,00
Public Deposits at Head Office	66,60,240	724 9,013
Public Deposits at Branches	74,35,008	79,12,9 4
Other Deposits	6,56,37,744	6,52,94,139
Post Bills	15,024	15,723
Sundries	22 33,099	22,35,694
Rs.	10,01,10 71-	9,91,63,032
Assets,		
Government Securities	1,18,69,33-	1,11,47,589
Other authorised Securities	33,76,895	33,43 399
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,08,63,985	1,12,75,-34
Loans do. do. do.	91,87,132	1,04,21,9-7
Bills discounted and purchased	3,78,94,751	3,98,51,952
Dead Stock	2,87,599	2,87,599
Stamps and Stationery	3,671	3,027
Balances with other Banks	8,51,914	5,77,689
Sundries	2,63,3 9	3,07,183
Cash	2,55,93,364	2,49,41,962
Rs.	10,01,10,719	9,91,58,032

THE IVEL AGRICULTURAL MOTOR.

THIS machine, which has now been introduced into the Western Presidency, accomplishes various labours for the agriculturist and the farmer. It helps both to dispense with horses, and the expense of their upkeep, and saves them the anxiety their being sick or sorry entails. The motor does farm work in much less than half the time that horses take to do it. It undertakes to do all haulage work more economically and more satisfactorily. Its inventor claims for it that it is reliable and easy to control, simple in construction, and can be applied to every form of implement now drawn by horses as well as to chaff-cutters, threshing-machines and similar stationary processes. The United Kingdom has recognised the value of this Agricultural motor. It is sent to South Africa, Australia, to eight countries of Europe, to Egypt, New Zealand Tasmania, Algeria, India and Cuba. It has won all the medals offered in open competition, the highest award—a silver medal—of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Gold Medal of the Highland and Agricultural Association, a Gold Medal from the Agricultural Association of Egypt, one at Chipping Norton, one in North Kent, another at Upton by Chester, and yet one more at the Sheepy ploughing association. It has also won three silver medals from the Royal Lancashire, the Peterboro' and the Royal Freebridge Associations with a first class certificate of merit last year from Pietermaritzburg, Natal. So far it seems to have the market to itself. It can haul two or three furrow ploughs, reapers and binders, scuffles, mowing machines or any other machine that is employed in land cultivation. A small spring coupling—supplied with it—takes the place of the poles to which horses would be harnessed. When not at work in the field, it can be set to thresh, cut chaff, pulp roots, grind corn, pump, drive a dynamo or anything that a stationary motor can do. The petrol motor supplying the power is an 18 h. p. governed, double cylinder one. The road wheels have extra wide rims with grips which prevent skidding even on wet roads. The weight of the whole machine is about twenty-eight hundred-weight distributed over three wide wheels and it, therefore, does not make too much impression on the land it works over. It ploughed at a demonstration in 17 hours and 28 minutes, 11 acres, 1 rood and 13 poles of wet loam land with a three-furrowed plough, and used twenty-five and a half gallons over this job. This, with the time of the men employed, and lubricating oil brought the cost per acre to five shillings. The same machine driving a reaper and binder finished 19 acres in ten hours, at a cost per acre of one shilling and nine pence. A heavy crop of grass and sanfoin 15 acres and 3 roods was cut by two moving machines attached to each other and driven by the Ivel motor in a little over three and a half hours at a cost, including everything, of one shilling per acre. The difficulty of making a machine equally suitable for field and road was a serious one, but the Ivel Company has solved it by a compromise securing weight on the driving wheels for the hard road, and lightness on the fields of the farm. The normal speed is about four miles an hour, but it can be varied by working a simple device. The Motor Company own trial grounds where customers' drivers are taught to manipulate the machines, and where the motors' capacity is tested before they are sent out. The cost of the Ivel Agricultural Motor is three hundred pounds.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,

Messrs. Tata and Sons' Liverpool friends writing on the 3rd of May report on the state of the Cotton Market on their side as follows:—

The weather news during the past week has been very far from favourable; the delays in planting and planting preparations, which we have so frequently reported of late have become more accentuated owing to extremely heavy rains This delay is rather a serious matter, particularly in Texas, where it means that the boll weevil will have much greater chance to prey upon the cotton plant. On the other hand, of course, we must not forget that the increasing lateness of the season is another argument for an only very slight reduction of the acreage as it is now getting too late to plant anything but Cotton. And in view of the high rents of farm lands in the South, it is not likely that much land will be allowed to lie fallow. The stimulating effect of the unfavourable weather reports was considerably enhanced by the operations of a well-known New York bull leader, who not only bought heavily, and took up large lines at tendered cotton, but also flooded the markets with cablegrams of a bullish character. The clique of which he is the head is reported to be a very powerful one, and we have seen before what the cliques can do in New York. Lancashire trade reports are very encouraging and a wonderfully good business is being put through daily for India and China. People who only a short while ago pooh-poohed the idea of a consumption of 11,500,000 bales, now frankly express their belief in 12,000,000 or thereabouts being used this season. It is expected that the forthcoming dividends of the Lancashire mills will only be about 10 per cent but at the same time it is known that the actual earnings have been three or four times as large and that very large amounts will be go to reserve funds. On the Continent always excepting Russia, trade appears quite satisfactory and certainly consumptionis proceeding on quite a full scale. The weakness of the American stock markets, and the uncertainty regarding the great naval battle impending between Russia and Japan exercised a somewhat chastening effect on the market yesterday, but the New York bulls confidently predict 8 cents for July. Taking it all round, we must confess that with the crop outlook rather poor at present and with a skilfull and aggressive bull element at work in New York we should not be at all surprised if prices were temporarily to be driven somewhat higher although the growing weather during the critical months of July and August will be the arbiter of the value of cotton in the long run.

Options:—G.-A., single 0'14d., double 0 28d.; A.-S., single 0'15d., double 0 30d.; O.-N., single 6'25d., double 0'50d.; G.-F., single 0 09d., double 0'38d.

"ALL OVER THE WORLD."

AN OLD SOLDIER CURED OF SEVERE INDIGESTION, TELLS WHY AND WHERE HE RECOMMENDS MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

"I have since then recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup to my friends all over the world, the Gold Coast especially."

This is the statement of a veteran soldier of the British army, who was born in the West Indies, served in the Ashanti war and is still in "the service being employed by the Army Service Corps in the Military Stores at Port Elizabeth. He had suffered for years from indigestion in Jamaica and has since felt its distressing pains and disablements in Africa. In all cases, on both sides of the world, he turned for actual help for relief, to Mother Seigel's Syrup chiefly because his own mother had used it successfully with him and others of her children.

Mr. Carter is a native of Kingston, Jamaica, near which city his father carried on a large plantation. He enlisted in the Black West India Regiment and was promoted through various ranks to that of Quarter-Master-Sergeant serving, in all for 27 years. He lives now at 25 Frere Street, South End, Port Elizabeth. His experience has been so widespread and unique that what he says is of particular interest, so we give his letter, dated November 21, 1904, just as it was received.

THE SOLDIER'S OWN STORY.

"I cannot recollect the exact date of my first attack of indigestion, but anyway I was a Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the 1st British West India Regiment at the time and stationed at Kingston, I used to feel out of sorts: I always felt as though I had eaten too much, even though, in fact, it would be the smallest morsel, I had a blown-out puffed-up sensation after each meal and I can assure you I felt miserable.

Remembering that my parents had used Mother Seigel's Syrup for the younger members of our family and as they pinned their faith to Mother Seigel's curative powers, I considered I would not go far wrong by giving it a trial myself. I had suffered for three years and was determined to get rid of my trouble some how. I was walking up Orange Street, Kingston Jamaica, when I came to Dr. Goddou's chemist shop and there I purchased a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup. I used it for about two months at the end of which I found I had no further need of medicines or doctors; I was completely cured.

I have since then (recommended) Mother Seigel's Syrup to my friends all over the world, the Gold Coast especially where I had to give myself another course of Seigel's owing to the severe climatic conditions and the generally unhealthy condition of our living. I am still enjoying good health and pleased to be able to give you this statement."

THE close co-relation between teeth and health is now being realised by our Army authorities. But their edicts on tooth preservation come to the soldier, after all, comparatively late in life. The Blackburn medical officer goes a step further back, and proposes to begin at the beginning, with the children yet at school. He suggests that pupils at the town schools should have the need for continuous care of the teeth impressed upon them by the medium of a regular tooth-brush drill. The picture which the phrase suggests, of rows of children waving tooth-brushes in place of Indian clubs, does not make for whole-hearted gravity. But the idea is a right one. Every child should be taught that the tooth-brush is a daily necessity, and if the need of the lesson is once realised, the method of instruction becomes a subordinate detail to be afterwards determined.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PALMER—May 8, at Aurangabad, the wife of Capt G S Palmer, 98th Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BATCHELOR—GILLON—May 19, at St Andrew's Kirk, Madras, by the Rev R H Stevenson, M A., Senior Chaplain, Lieut Henry Alten Batchelor, Indian Army, son of John Batchelor, of Blackheath London, to Doris, younger daughter of S A Gillon, Madras Agent, Messrs Geo Henderson & Co, Calcutta.

SIMS—HIGGINS—March 20, at the Baptist Mission Church Calcutta, by the Rev J Hoor, Edward Arthur, eldest son of the late Edward Sims, Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta, to Theresa Mabel, eldest daughter of the late T F Higgins, Teacher, Chief Court Lahore, Punjab.

DEATH.

FLEMING—May 9, at Muttra, of paralysis, at the home of Rev Rockwell Clancy, his son-in-law, Joseph Patterson Fleming, aged 73.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

The following specialties are renowned all over India, being made from standardised Drugs, by European Chemists.

CLOVERINE, Regd.

Red Clover compound with Iodide of Potassium. Highly recommended as a Blood Purifier, A powerful alterative for Boils, Scrofula, Ulcers, Climatic Eruptions, Rheumatism, &c. Per 4oz. bottle, Re. 1-4.

RINGWORM OINTMENT.

In 1oz. mud pots, with Trade Mark, a well-known cure for Ringworm, and parasitic skin diseases. 8 As. per pot.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

Contains powerful nerve foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c., and is far ahead of any imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and stimulants known, per bottle, Rs. 3.

Also in tablet form.
Bottles of 25,.....Re, 1.
Bottles of 100, ...Rs. 3.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23 m. Sun sets, 6h. 29 m. High water, 2-9 m., 2-53, Low water, 7-53 m., 9 13 a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, the Bandmann-Dallas Opera Company.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplementary Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Quilimane, Mozambiques, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s s Ginnab will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES AND OTHER VALUABLES.—Ardeshir Pallonji, a Parsee stamp-vendor in Duncan Road reported to the police that on Friday night he left his box containing stamps and other valuables with an acquaintance a liquor-shop-keeper, in his neighbourhood. The following morning he saw the box broken open lying at the further end of the shop and stamps valued at Rs. 1 532 lying strewn about the place. Currency notes for the value of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 225 in sovereigns, and others sundry things valued at Rs. 50 were found missing. A close inquiry into the complaint is now being made by the police.

ASSAULTING A TRAM CONDUCTOR.—Mr. Kersondas Chubildas, presiding at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of a case in which R. J. Partridge was charged with assaulting one Ramsunder Ganesh a tram conductor. The evidence showed that on Saturday the accused got into complainant's car near the Colaba Causeway and got out near the Apollo Bunder Junction without paying for his fare. On the conductor asking for the fare, the accused made a pretence of paying the money and as the conductor stretched out his hand to receive it the accused caught hold of the hand and dragged him down. He then hit him on the face with his clenched fist. A police sepoy came on the scene and arrested the accused. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15, and ordered Rs. 5 out of the amount to be paid to complainant as compensation.

DISTURBANCE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—Before Mr. Kersondas Chubildas at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Bodley charged, Private Alfred Uph, of the King's Royal Rifles, and Private Frederick Hogarth of the Scott's

DHARIWAL BLANKETS, PURE SUITINGS, WOOL.

COSTUME CLOTHS

PURE WOOL. SHAWLS (OR LOHIS).

FLANNELS PURE WORSTEDS WOOL. CASHMERES SERGES

PURE WOOL. REGIMENTAL SUPPLIES.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY will give an ETON DINNER at VICEREGAL LODGE, on SATURDAY, the 3rd of June, 1905.

Etonians, who are likely to be present in Simla on that date, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 26th instant.

G. AKERS-DOUGLAS, Captain, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, the 12th May, 1905.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1905.

THE LONG DEFERRED NAVAL COLLISION.

IT is evident that Admiral Roshdestvensky, sick or well, prefers anything to an encounter with the Japanese and would rather run the risk of having his ships detained and dismantled by neutrals than that of having them sent to the bottom of the deep blue sea. His auxiliary cruisers have again sought refuge off the Annamese coast, ostensibly to pick up colliers and carry them on to Hainan, in the neighbourhood of which the main fleet was reported to be hovering, over three weeks ago. For nine months now—the first squadron left Cronstadt on August 14—the Baltic Fleet has been making its way to the scene of hostilities which they had determined to reach at Christmas—a sufficiently long time for an ordinary sailing ship. May is almost over, and the Fleet is in the tenth month of its voyage. The naval Commander-in-Chief, like most other Russians, is doubtless a pious man and is giving Providence time to answer his prayers, and those of the Othordox Church, for the restoration of peace. At all events it is clear that although he and his officers have sworn there shall be no turning-back and they all mean to die—if need be—for their country, they do not mean to recognise the need one moment before it is forced upon them, but to give Fate every possible opportunity of relenting and permitting them to die in their beds in the fulness of years. Not a gun will be fired if Admiral Roshdestvensky can avoid it, and not a Japanese vessel, unless it be a tempest-tossed merchant man, will ever be permitted to get within leagues of him, if he has engines that will still turn a shaft. Besides there is supposed to be a typhoon hanging round the China Coast and that of Formosa and what is the use of fighting in a typhoon? It is a pity the rules of the ring cannot be applied, the Umpire crying "time", and if then the Russian will not stand up, he should confess his opponent conqueror.

The three squadrons are persumably all together, and it was not an extravagant prophecy to fortell a collision within two or three days of their junction. But it is unsafe to prophesy anything except disaster to Russia in these days. Most commanders would have concentrated and tried conclusions at the earliest possible moment so as to make the most of the partially revived enthusiasm among officers and men. But every opportunity is thrown away; everything that might tend to success is lost, and we have still the pitiable aspect of a cowardly and incapable Admiral hesitating and scuttling here, there and everywhere, rather than face the foe. Yet skilfully handled, the Baltic Fleet might achieve a good deal and retrieve much of their country's lost prestige. As has been remarked, the Baltic Fleet savours of samples, whilst the Japanese is homogeneous. Independently of those at Vladivostock, Russia has a large number of ships. Thirty-four were reported to have been counted the other day by a British steamer. Among them are excellent ships in the Kniaz Suvaroff, the Alexander III and the Osslibia. They have excellent scouts in the Jemtchug and Iramond, each capable of steaming twenty-four knots. They are swifter craft than anything Japan possesses and ought to be of the utmost service to the Intelligence Department. With the fleet are fourteen, if not sixteen, destroyers, and it is craft of this type that will probably do most damage. Eight battleships, three coast defence ships and six armoured cruisers ought to make themselves felt, for though they may be somewhat foul after all these months at sea, they are powerful enough ships and are well armed.

Japan has but five available battleships and seven armoured cruisers. One of the former is of doubtful present value, but the remainder are excellent ships. There are also from fifteen to twenty destroyers. Giving Russia what she hopes to find at Vladivostock, the two forces are practically equal—the advantage, if any, lying with Russia. One Naval expert who has been discussing probabilities foresees that the very elements will work in favour of Japan, for the very reason that her destroyers, as a whole, are more serviceable at night and under cover of fog which will be prevalent in the days near at hand. Their commanders know those seas better than the Russians and Admiral Togo will have no need to throw away protected cruisers in the attempt to ram the enemy's armoured ships. Then it is pointed out that the Japanese have an advantage in that their fleet is more modern, that it utilises thinner armour and that its guns and gun mountings are superior. But Japan has a greater advantage from the fact that she takes the defensive. Admiral Togo can accept or decline battle as he chooses, once Admiral Roshdestventsky has made up his mind to offer it. The Russian will have to make the best of his way to his objective—wherever that may be—and be liable to be attacked at any moment at the will of his enemy. "Even supposing, in an engagement" writes one of our naval critics, "the Japanese get the worst of it, their superior speed will enable them to disengage battle when they have had enough; then wait for another opportunity. Owing to their inferior speed the Russians must await attack at their enemy's convenience." In the many months he has had to think over them, the Russian Admiral has inevitably mastered these facts and the greater one that he has not merely North Sea fish-trawlers to strive against. There is nothing physically remarkable in the announcement that he is indisposed and anxious to be relieved. We doubt if there is either officer or man in the fleet who would not as eagerly welcome orders to return home without delay.

THE PITCAIRNERS. The Pitcairn Islanders have been more or less of a problem for some years. These descendants of mutineers surprised many people by the law-abiding qualities, they developed, and the ease with which they avoided quarrels and dissensions within so limited an area as the Island affords. But their character has decaded. Mr. R. T. Simons, the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific paid them a visit of inspection last year, and made a report to Government, which has just been published, says the "Journal of the Society of Arts." There are 141 Islanders, 68 males and 73 females, and of these Mr. Simon says about 40 and 30 respectively, varying in age from one year to seventeen, are in need of education and attention. He thinks the narrow-mindedness and dulness of the people are really due to ignorance not to mental infirmity, which is satisfactory. Some years ago, they adopted an ingeniously named religion that of the "Seventh Day Adventists," of American origin. Its professors hand over a tithe of their produce as well as of any money they receive to the church. All the produce thus donated, is sold, and the proceeds go to the Adventist Foreign Mission Board in America, which certainly shows that the Islanders are either apathetic as regards their own improvement, or consumed with zeal for the conversion of their continental fellow-men. For communication with the rest of the world, a cutter of 14 tons' capacity plies between Pitcairn Island and Mangareva, whence at intervals of three months or so, communication with Tahiti can be made, but the weather must be very calm for these visits. The Islanders cultivated pigs before they became Adventists, but now they deny themselves these useful animals. But they can and do grow good coffee in quantities. Mr. Simons is of opinion that, if they had pigs as well as coffee for export, it would be possible to arrange for direct communication between Pitcairn and Tahiti, and with the proceeds of such trade to procure machinery and facilities for the manufacture of arrowroot, which the island produces of a quality worth £12 a ton. The Islanders are hard-working, but by no means free from faults. They have made up a patois, which they speak among themselves, though the grown-up people can speak English fairly well. They have no intoxicants, but brawls among them are common as well as petty thefts and bad language. A Magistrate with a Council of two composed was the Government formerly, but the weakness of the administrators was deplorable, and the people were disgusted. In 1892 by the advice of Captain Rooke R. N., a President, vice-president and a judge, with seven members of Parliament, were entrusted with the management of the island. This plan worked well for a time, but lately there has been a marked laxity in the fulfilling of their functions by all members of the Government, and Mr. Simons has started a new system, which it is hoped, will lead to good results in securing the prosperity of this dreary island and its inhabitants.

SALMON. Alaska's salmon pack is on the decline, and this is due, according to experts, to the constantly enlarging operations of the packers beyond the natural resources of the streams, and to conditions unfavorable for the propagation of salmon. In 1902, enough salmon was caught in Alaskan waters to fill 2,631,320 cases; in 1903 four hundred and sixty-two more were filled, but in 1904, the total fell by 696,782 cases. On the catch of the season through the whole world, there has been in 1904, a falling-off to the extent of 1,507,000 cases, according to the United States Department of Commerce and Labour. While there has been this decrease in quantity the aggregate value has risen by about 30 per cent, showing that tinned salmon is in brisk demand. The United States laws about salmon fishing are stringent, requiring the persons engaged in it to maintain suitable artificial propagating hatcheries, and to produce annually, and plant in the spawning waters of each fishery, ten times the number in red salmon fry of the salmon of every size they shall have taken out of the fishery during the year. There is personal inspection by the agents of the Government as to the carrying out of these regulations, but nevertheless the supply of salmon is gradually but steadily decreasing, for private persons will not take the trouble to obey the laws for the artificial propagation of salmon.

FUTURE SEA FIGHTS. The new issue of the "Naval Annual," which was published the week the mail left, contains some interesting deductions drawn by experts from the events of the Russo-Japanese War. "Perhaps nothing," says Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, "stands out more clearly in the campaign than the insignificance of the results effected by the locomotive torpedo." The conclusion arrived at is that the weapon is one of limited efficiency, to be depended on only in circumstances of infrequent occurrence, and that torpedoes should be withdrawn from the armament of cruisers and battleships. Sir Cyprian also wonders how long warships will be furnished with rambows, and doubts the use of submarines. He is of opinion that, sooner or later, the adoption of guns firing shot with flat trajectories at long range—i. e., guns with which there is a probability of hitting the mark at great distances—will lead to battles being fought at ranges far greater than those hitherto known. He does not himself believe in offensive strength being sacrificed to speed. "A ship of war is intended primarily to fight, not to run away." Lord Brassey, in dealing with the personnel of the fleet, calls attention to the possibility of the army furnishing a reserve to the fleet. Troops were embarked by Lord Nelson, he points out, and he thinks that some portion of the army should be trained for ship service. Certain regiments should permanently garrison the naval ports, and be exercised in boat work and as naval gunners.

WINDMILLS FOR THE CAPE. South Africa wants many things to restore her prosperity and among them windmills are eagerly demanded. German manufacturers are paying special attention to supplying them, while Austria-Hungary is making efforts to collar the South African market with her specialities in windmills. America is getting alarmed at these encroachments on what was almost a monopoly of the United States. South Africa has been lately through several dry seasons, and the sinking of wells being imperatively required for supplying even cattle with water, government boring machines have been utilised. There are two kinds of windmills necessary, one that has a light motor for pumping water for cattle, and a stronger one with a heavier motor for irrigation. The farmers look to lightness combined with capacity to save them from their drought dilemma, and they also want a motor that is easy of removal from one place to another, besides being sensitive to the slightest breeze. The manufacturer who hits off all these delicate points, attends to careful packing and smart shipping with a reserve of duplicate parts in case of accident, will do a roaring trade in South Africa during all times of drought.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Persia with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden, at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m., on Friday next.

IT is notified that in consequence of the monsoon arrangements, with effect from Friday next, late letters for the English Mail will cease to be received at the Apollo Bandar Post Office. Such letters will be received at the General Post Office, as at present, up to 1-15 p.m. and on board the mail steamer up to 2 p.m.

LAST night at the Novelty Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company, scored another success in their representation of "The Earl and the Girl."

IT is said to have been now practically decided that the marble required for the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, shall be obtained from Indian quarries.

MR. DOUGLAS, Agent of the East Indian Railway, is proceeding to Simla in connection with the proposals to simplify and make uniform the goods tariff on Indian railways.

THE Bengal-Central Railway Company hand over their line to the Government of India on the 30th June. The terms of purchase by the State are the repayment of the capital at par.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th April 1905, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1904 of 16,757 maunds and Rs. 63,796 in the earnings.

FROM the official statement of the earnings of Government Canals in Bengal it appears that last year's results were considerably better than those of 1903-04. It is, indeed, becoming abundantly plain that more public money might with advantage be put into this form of enterprise. The total tollage earned by the major canals last year advanced to Rs. 1,98,232 from Rs. 1,79,631 in 1903-04, while the revenue derived from the minor canals amounted to Rs. 6,27,838 against Rs. 4,97,183 in 1903-04.

A YOUNG Eurasian named J. W. Taylor and a Pathan have just been sentenced by the Magistrate at Dehra, the former to four months' simple imprisonment and the latter to six months rigorous imprisonment on charges under the Arms Act. Taylor consigned a package from Dehra to Thal on the Baluchistan Frontier, to a fictitious European address. The Railway Police acting on information telegraphed to the destination station, had the package opened, when it was found to contain two rifles. On further enquiry it was ascertained that Taylor was a tool in the hands of the Pathan, who paid occasional visits to Dehra, and on his domicile being searched, a large sum of money, presumably for the purchase of fire-arms, was discovered. It was also established by an examination of the railway books that Taylor had on previous occasions booked packages to frontier stations.

CHEMICAL investigation is making great strides in the detection of poisoning in cases which, a few years ago, would have been entirely beyond discovery. The Chemical Examiner to the Punjab Government, according to an official report just published, has proved the existence of arsenic in the ashes and burnt bones of two corpses out of seven of which the remains were sent for examination. The disinclination of relatives and friends to the publicity of police investigation, even where no more sinister intention is present, too often results in the hurrying of a corpse to the funeral pyre before proper inquiry has been made as to whether death was due to natural causes. Now that it has become possible to trace the poison most commonly in use, even after cremation has taken place, a very much higher degree of efficiency than has hitherto been possible, may be looked forward to in the putting down of this particularly dastardly class of crime.

A NOVEL project for the utilisation of the many canals lying idle in England, has lately been set on foot. Several of these canals belong to the railway companies, who now no longer use them for traffic, and it is proposed that services of motor-boats should be established upon them for the purpose of pleasure trips. A good deal of picturesque country is traversed by the neglected waterways, and it seems quite probable that this new mode of pleasure navigation would catch on. The Great Western Railway Company are said to be meditating a service between Bath and Bradford-on-Avon, and if this proved successful, no doubt other would quickly follow suit. At present the canals are to all intents, wasted, and any plan which puts them to a profitable use must needs be welcome.

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON has deserted London, because its society is so very fascinating. Mr. George Moore left it, if we remember rightly, because it had little intellect and no soul. But Mr. Moore went back to Ireland, whereas Mrs. Atherton has gone to Munich, where she derives peace of mind from ignorance of the language spoken around her. The scheme may be heartily commended to other authors. If they would leave the giddy throng of London for the factory towns of Lancashire—or anywhere else where the tongue of the people is not understood—there might be an elevation of thought, an originality of motive, in their work, which seems impossible as long as they live in Westminster, Kensington, or even historic Bloomsbury. The proposal is not quite new. Mr. William Archer once recommended the popular playwriter to exile himself for a year or two in any provincial town, and then return to work in earnest, with ideas that should be ideas indeed. If literary folk understood what was good for them, London would be a literary desert with an occasional journalist to imitate an oasis.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES ON INDIA.

THE WEIRD, MULTITUDINOUS, MANY-COLOURED EAST.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES does great injustice to that very interesting, and, indeed, remarkable book, he has just produced. He calls it "an account of a commonplace tour round the world." The tour was "commonplace" enough, for Sir Frederick went practically over paths that are flattered by being called beaten; but the account of the trip is not in the least commonplace. Indeed, observes "T. P." in his "weekly," I have been frequently astonished by the extraordinary vividness with which Sir Frederick has been able to describe the scenes in which he can have spent, but a few days, and there are passages which stand out in my memory above thousands of other pages, I have read for their powerful and lucid description of even the best known things. Considering that Sir Frederick Treves simply made the trip across the Eastern world in a few months, which is now made yearly by thousands of his countrymen, it is amazing to me that he is able to give a record, which is so rich in observation, in impressive and striking pictures, and in suggestive analysis of often complex problems. My difficulty in dealing with the work is not to find passages which are suitable for quotation, but to choose out of an embarrassing richness of material. For there are few chapters in the book which, dealing as they do with trite subjects and sights do not give one an impression of freshness, of keen penetration, of the power of presenting a picture that has the vastness often of a panorama and the minuteness and accuracy of a photograph.

Let me first give some general impressions that the book has given me. The main fact that remains in my memory about Asia is the infinite numbers of its teeming populations. India, with nearly three hundred millions; China, with its four hundred millions; how small and even petty appear the populations of Europe in comparison with these vast aggregations of humanity. The second impression is the sadness of most of the people, and their extreme poverty. The old supposition was that India was as remarkable for its vast wealth as for its blazing sun. Milton, for instance, talks of the "wealth of Ormus or of Ind"; there is no such wealth. It was part of the poetic licence, which was due as much to ignorance of political economy as of geography in the days when Milton sang. And the third general reflection, I have to make is that Asia seems to be even more varied than Europe. Between the sad Indian and the gay and sparkling Burmese what a vast gulf of difference; but vaster that between the Chinaman, content in his dreamy and inert Conservatism, which has seen all the rest of the world go by, and the Japanese, with his intense and prompt adoption of everything most modern and most European. But, above all other impressions, I feel the yawning abyss which lies between Western and Eastern modes of thought. Reading the description of a keen and eloquent observer like Sir Frederick Treves, it seems as if the Asiatic were rather a being of another world than a fellowman on this small planet. "India," says Sir Frederick Treves leaves on the mind an impression of poorness and melancholy, and sadder than the country are the common people. They talk little, they laugh less. And is not this one of the most terrible sentences you have ever read speaking of a whole people of nearly three hundred millions? A smile, except on the face of a child, is uncommon. There is a sentence almost to make one shudder. If one seeks for the cause of this intense melancholy, it is to be found, not in the religion so much as in the economic and social conditions of the people. Their religion is not the cause of their gloom; their gloom is the origin of their religion. Religion in Asia, as elsewhere, is, in large part, the outcome and expression of the character of the age and the nation which professes it, what a lot of nonsense wise men do sometimes talk. This is why, in the words of Sir Frederick Treves, those poor Indians have changed the bright deities of the Veda—the God of the Clear Blue Sky and the Goddess of the Dawn—for less kindly objects of worship. They are terrified by demons, or are haunted by the burden of sins, which they have committed in a previous state of existence. Every misfortune is a punishment, and their priests can offer them little comfort other than to warn them to avert worse troubles to come by suitable offerings. Their Heaven is hard to reach, for, even if the way be, straight, it is disconsolate and very long. They are fatalists. Che sara, sara, What will be, will be! If the God kills, he kills. There is always the hope of one more meal, and the sweeter hope that after death their bodies may be burned and the ashes cast into the motherly Ganges.

Let us see what are the causes that have produced this wretchedness of body and soul. The first of the reasons is that India is too thickly populated. Like so many other travellers, Sir Frederick is appalled by the vast crowds of Indians that everywhere meet the eye. The first impression, he says which succeeds the realisation of the strangeness of all things, is an impression of teeming life—of the unwonted number of living beings, human and animal, who crowd the land. The country would seem to be overrun by a multitude of men, women, and children, all of about the same degree, a little below the most meagre comfort, and a little above the nearest reach to starvation. In the towns they hustle one another as they trample along in the dust so that each narrow street is full to its walls. The driver of a donkey has to yell himself hoarse to make way for his beast, and the bullock reaches the lane's end by ploughing his shoulders through the crowd as through a field of maize. From the tower of any walled city a many-coloured stream can be seen moving out of each gate across the plain. The streams are made up of brown-faced men tramping away to be lost on the horizon, tramping in to be lost in the town. From sunrise to sundown the muffled sound of their steps never ceases, and at night there is no dark alley without the sleeping figure of the homeless man. Beyond the confines of the cities the dry road that leads from town to town is alive with the same wandering folk. They are busy in a hundred fields, they huddle against the mud walls of the villages, and even in the open plain or in the jungle one will not long miss a man's white turban or a woman's blue hood. One of the terrible things about this frightful over-population is, of course, that when any great disaster comes it dies like so many flies. For, as Sir Frederick puts it, there are some of the great hordes who provided in their lean bodies victims for the yearly sacrifice to cholera, famine, and plague. And then there are the ghastly figures: Plague will slay 20,000 in a week, cholera will do troy ten times that number in a year, and the famine of one well-remembered time accounted for five and a quarter millions of dead people. But there is an even more terrible fact: "Yet the numbers of the living seem ever the same."

There may be, now and then, a freer passage through the bazaars, less colour in the stream from the city gate, less bustle on the highway, but the living column wavers not for the host that can give up one hundred thousand on one fell march can move as a great host still. I don't know whether my readers are as familier as I am with that wonderful and haunting passage in Cardinal Newman's story, "Callista," in which he describes a locust plague; the passage was once quoted among our Cameos. But it is curiously how like that passage is, in its description of the myriads of the locust army that sped on—in spite of hundreds of thousands left on the way—to this description of the ever-suffering and yet ever-increasing army of misery in India. "Melancholy," writes Sir Frederick Treves, "hangs over both the land and the people." The country in the first place is not beautiful. So far as it can be seen during a journey of some few thousand miles it is monotonous, and often dreary. Its monotony extent is oppressive, since for leagues after leagues the face of the land may remain the same. It looks homeless. The villages are piteous clusters of mud walls, daubed around the sides of a thick pond in the bare earth. Where there should be a village green there is a patch of stained dust covered with rubbish, and peopled by fowls and dogs, by naked children and bony cattle. Cultivations is carried on in despairing patches snatched from the waste, and the labour of the husbandman seems infinite. Every drop of water for these sorry fields has to be drawn from a well in a bucket of cow-hide.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

ANCHORED AT HAINAN.

STILL HALTING.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

RUSSIAN REVERSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 21.

A telegram, received in Paris from Saigon, states that Admiral Rezhdestvensky's auxiliary cruisers returned to the Annamese Coast, on Friday night, and are now anchored at Port Dayot outside territorial waters.

They are apparently seeking their colliers and are instructed to convoy them to the main fleet which is reported to have gone to anchor at Hainan.

Marshal Oyama reports the repulse of two fresh Russian infantry and cavalry attacks in the direction of Fakumen and Wenjuanpaomen, north of Kaiyuan on the 19th instant.

Reuter (Tokio) says the report concerning the removal of the Emperor of Korea is officially denied.

LONDON, MAY 22.

A steamer has arrived at Hongkong which reports that the Baltic fleet has passed through the Bashi Channel, south of Formosa, indicating that Rozhdestvensky is avoiding the Pescadores and taking an indirect route to Vladivostock.

There is a notable increase in the activity in despatching troops to Poland.

Far East detachments are starting daily composed of picked men from each regiment whose places are filled by Reservists.

Admiral Birileff starts for Vladivostock on the 25th instant.

COTTON DECLARED CONTRABAND.

The Calchas Case.

LONDON, MAY 21.

With reference to the steamer Calchas captured last July, the St. Petersburg Supreme Prize Court has decided to confiscate the cotton and wooden beams and ascertain the destination of the parts of machinery on board by enquiring of the owners, and to release the steamer and rest of the cargo. The Court has upheld the legality of the seizure of the steamer in order to prevent pecuniary claims. The interesting point, in the judgment, is that cotton is pronounced contraband.

The British steamer Calchas was seized and taken to Vladivostock on July 25, and on Sept. 13 it was announced that the Prize Court had ordered its release after the confiscation of that part of the cargo which was confined to Japan. The British Government from the first objected to the extension of the doctrine of contraband of war under which such articles as coal, cotton and machinery were classed as contraband. They also stated that they would not recognise as valid any decision confirmed by the Prize Courts of last resort which might be inconsistent with well-established principles of International Law and would strenuously support claims for compensation put forward by British subjects whose interests had suffered in consequence of any such decision.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN DEFENCE COUNCIL.

Rescript of the Tsar.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A Rescript issued by the Tsar creates a permanent Defence Council with a view to developing the fighting forces of the Empire and assuring uniformity of the naval and military administrations. It charges the Commission under the presidency of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch to prepare a law on the subject.

An order issued by the Tsar dismisses Captain Klado from the service.

TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

A Serious Dispute.

LONDON, MAY 22.

A serious dispute has arrised between Turkey and Roumania owing to the imprisonment of two Roumanian school inspectors by the Turks at Janina.

Roumania insists upon reparation and threatens otherwise to break off relations.

CHINESE RIOT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Two Kaffirs and an Indian Killed.

The "Daily Chronicle" in a despatch from Johannesburg states that a thousand Chinese attacked a native compound on the 14th instant and killed two Kaffirs and one Indian.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p. m., to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Park, Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Head-quarters, will proceed Home on four months' combined leave from the 20th July.

THE BHORE STATE DEFAMATION CASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 22.

One Ganoo Hari, an inhabitant of Bhore State, before the City Magistrate lodged a complaint for forgery against three Kulkarnis from the same State some time back. The "Dnyan Chuksoo" a paper printed in the city of Poona published correspondence, purporting to be signed by complainant and about dozen others, in which they were made to apologize to the Chief of Bhore for the complaints they had lodged with the Political Agent and the Government against the action of their own State. The editor of the "Dnyan Chuksoo" was primarily prosecuted for defamation. The case was sent for trial to the Special Magistrate of Haveli by the District Court, but the editor having given up the original correspondence to the Court, the complaint for defamation was withdrawn. Those that were responsible for handing in the correspondence for publication in the "Dnyan Chuksoo" are now being prosecuted for forgery. The City Magistrate has ordered a preliminary enquiry in the matter.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL TIE.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL "OLD BOYS."

YET ANOTHER DRAW.

After a keenly contested match, on Saturday afternoon, on the Cooperage, in the final tie in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament which ended in a goal each for the Grant Medical College and the Cathedral High High School "Old Boys," history repeated itself yesterday afternoon. Both teams came on the ground bent on fighting for all they were worth to gain the supremacy, but again was the public favour divided and it became difficult to award the palm to any one side. The Cathedral did most of the attacking in the first half and notched their first goal and in the second half the Medicos retaliated with great determination and balanced the scales by Fido putting in a goal for his side. The concourse of spectators was a record one and with these exciting contests still unfinished, the game has become an exceptionally interesting and exciting one and will, no doubt, be watched again this afternoon with the same amount of fervour and by an immense throng of spectators. This is the second occasion during the tournament when competing teams have had to fight out the issue on three consecutive occasions. If nothing else they have contributed greatly towards adding a substantial sum to the gate-money.

The game commenced at 5-15 p.m. when the "Old Boys" opened the attack, but before nearing danger the ball was sent into touch. From the "throw in" the "Boys" continued on the aggressive, but on nearing the Medical circle were repulsed and the latter made a smart rush up the "Boys'" half where Flynn was called upon to save which he did. The "Old Boys" a minute later obtained a corner, but failed to convert. The Medicos once more got on the offensive and George made a sharp run up the Western boundary line, only to be interrupted before he could get too dangerously up to his opponents' posts. Soon after the Medicos got another corner but again without result. The "Old Boys" then again assumed the aggressive and hemmed the Medical in in their half for fully five minutes when Gellespie relieved the pressure and the sphere was drawn to midfield where Samways eventually worked it back into his opponents' territory and Spilling finally succeeded in notching the first goal of the evening. Pulling themselves together the Medicos made a good run up the field, but a bit of faulty passing accounted for a retreat. Foul against an "Old Boy" forward altered the venue of hostilities, but not for long, and an exciting skirmish ensued in front on the "Boys'" goal, but Vardon's final hit went wide and a couple of minutes later, the half time whistle was piped with the game in the Medical half, the game standing as follows :—

Cathedral 'Old Boys" ..... 1 Goal
Grant Medical College ..... Nil.

On resuming the "Old Boys" resumed the aggressive, but within a minute were repulsed and on nearing the "Boys" circle the game was interrupted owing to George being slightly injured. The interruption was only for a minute, however, and George was up again and on the attack. Play at midfield characterised the next couple of minutes of play when the sphere was eventually sent into touch. From the throw in, the Medicos attacked and Fido was not long in equalizing matters. Excitement was now most intense and the cheers around the ground among the supporters of the Medical simply deafening This, however, gradually abated, but was again excited as Fide made another dashing attack, but failed to add. From the "bully" on the Medical "25" Gawthorne broke away, and a dangerous invasion into the Medical half followed when Emile's mettle was more then once tested. A game defence by the Medical Backs stopped two smart attempts at scoring by the "Old Boys." The excitement continued at its highest as both sides endeavoured their level best to notch the winning goal, but failed, and the game again ended in a "Draw", each side having scored one goal. The match will in consequence be replayed again this afternoon. Result :—

Grant Medical College ..... 1 Goal.
Cathedral "Old Boys" ..... 1 Goal.

The following were the teams :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE :—Goal—V. Emile; Backs—W. Cody and H. Gini; Halves—F. Owers; F. Johnstone and H. R. Gillespie; Forwards—O. Harrison, W. Jones, G. Fido, S. Vardon, and A. Sinclair.

CATHEDRAL "OLD BOYS" :—Goal—G. Flynn; Backs—N. Essai and R. W. Roberts; Halves—J. Hildreth, E. D. Smith and R. Fido; Forwards—E. Fero, W. Samways, A. Spilling, N. George and A. Gawthorne.

REFEREES—Messrs. S.N. Powell and C.M. Ward.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHING DEMONSTRATION.

An open air demonstration of the "Minimax" fire extinguishing apparatus was held yesterday afternoon at Ward Bunder, on a plot of ground opposite the Prince's Dock gate by Messrs. Marcks and Company Limited. There were present several European and native gentlemen who took interest in the quickest and safest fire extinguishing contrivance. Mr. D. W. Houghton directed the demonstration. A wooden shed 9 feet by 4 feet was erected on the open plot of ground and its interior was covered with tar, except the roof and filled in with thin laths, long and short, put on the top of shavings and other most inflammable materials, over which, before setting a light, was poured paraffin oil, which fed the fire into huge flames. The "Minimax" fire extinguisher was then called into requisition Six extinguishers brought the flame completely under control within a few minutes of their application, and a further quarter of an hour saw the fire completely extinguished. It has been rightly claimed for these fire extinguishers that they are very handy for use and can be successfully manipulated at a moment's notice. They weigh only about eighteen pounds and are so simple in their construction as to be easily handled by a lady or even by a grown-up child. They are ever ready for immediate use, and the mere driving in of a knob puts the extinguisher into quick operation, making it to send a spray of a chemical compound to a radius of nearly forty feet. With this extinguisher in hand a man can go safely into the thick of a conflagration.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

First Australian Match.

THE CRICKET SEASON'S BEGINNING.

THE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The opening game of an Australian eleven in England has an interest—a dramatic interest—peculiarly its own. In some sort, at least, all games before the first Test match may be considered trials, and rightly or wrongly, the cricket world regards the Australians as Australia, and looks upon the team as the side England will have to meet, and, if possible, beat. This tendency may account for the exceptionally large crowd, for the ground, that yesterday assembled at the Crystal Palace. The day was cold and cheerless, though fine throughout, while the cricket, if reflecting the early period of the season, was, on the whole, of excellent quality. Dr. Grace had secured a fairly strong side, but it was generally expected that the visitors, on winning the toss and securing the first of a slow but easy wicket, would run up a large score, as the bowling of the Gentlemen was decidedly limited. This expectation was hardly realised. The Australians, it is true, reached the fairly good total of 270, made at the average rate of 70 an hour, but would probably have been dismissed for a hundred less had several chances been accepted, or had the incidental luck of the game declared in favour of the home side. One is not, of course, entitled to assume that the sequence of events would have been the same, had the first chance which Hill offered been accepted, but on that presumption the Australians must be considered lucky to have reached 270. Their batting was decidedly unequal, and the only two members of the side who gave evidence of being really in form were Noble and Armstrong. Duff and Trumper, as usual, opened the innings, Beldam and Brearley being the bowlers. Trumper, to judge from the way he shaped at Brearley, has not yet found his game. He wholly mistimed the very first ball he received from the fast bowler—a delivery which would have given the Trumper of 1902 a certain four to leg. Then he played inside of a fast yorker in Brierley's second over in a way that was the reverse of characteristic. Hill and Duff improved matters, the left-hander, though inclined to jump in rather recklessly—he gave two chances of stumping,—hitting with great power to the on and showing much of his old skill in turning balls to leg off the middle stump. Duff, who made some good off drives, was taken at the wicket at 43. This let in Noble, and paved the way for the most protracted partnership of the day.

Noble, from the first, played thoroughly characteristic cricket, his watchfulness, judgment, and restraint being always in evidence. He waited for the proper ball, and was in no hurry to score. Thus he occupied half an hour in making his first three runs and then scored 10 in one over from Brearley by a pretty late cut—his favourite stroke,—an off drive, and a leg glance. Hill during the first half hour of the partnership practically monopolised the scoring, most of his runs being made from hard on-drives, one of which, off Grace, went out of the ground. But he was decidedly lucky. As already stated, he gave a sharp but not specially difficult chance to Warner at square leg off Odell when 15, while at 38 he ought to have been easily taken by Brearley at mid-off off the same bowler, had the fieldsman moved towards the ball. At 42 he made a very bad mis-hit over point's head, which Warner just reached, while he was several times beaten by the ball and gave two chances of stumping before he had reached double figures. His innings, if unequal, was at times characteristic, and in its later stages was worthy of Hill at his best. Noble, on the other hand, played perfect cricket, his late cutting being superb, while he off drove with great power and showed no hesitation in punishing the loose balls. He and Hill put on 122 runs (Hill 74 and Noble 47) in just over 100 minutes. After Hill left at 165 and Noble at 183—the former falling to a fine catch in the slips and the latter to a lofty skier to long-on,—Armstrong's fine driving was the one redeeming feature of the Australian batting. Hopkins and Darling both made useful contributions and some good strokes, but Armstrong alone left a really favourable impression. When here in 1903 he failed to make the most of his great reach and physical powers generally. To judge from his display of yesterday, he has cultivated a more fearless and forceful style. He off-drove with tremendous power, and, once the sun shines and hard, true wickets are the rule, should play some great innings and get plenty of runs. The general impression left by the side was that the twelfth Australian team are exceptionally strong in batting, and that they will score at a sufficiently rapid pace to ensure victories. In this respect, as in their personnel, they resemble the 1902 rather than the 1899 side who made runs too slowly to win three-day games even over very inferior opponents.

The cricket season so far as it has gone has hardly been kind to the players. It was rather plucky of the Oval authorities to get to work so soon. One sometimes wonders how Mr. C. W. Alcock and his Committee manage to crowd so many engagements into their brief season of about twenty-four weeks. Lancashire and Yorkshire have each their big programmes, but the Oval people seem to go one better from the point of view of starting early and finishing late. The opening match of the year, disappointing in other ways, must have brought satisfaction to at least two of the cricketers engaged—W. Brearley and Hobbs, the latest Surrey recruit. We in Lancashire are naturally more interested in the bowling of W. Brearley than the batting of Hobbs, who on the strength of his performance last week has been chosen to represent his county against the Next Sixteen to-day and to-morrow. To Walter Brearley the man of the moment in the cricket world, there must have come the sweet feeling of consolation that after an interval of seven months since the Rest of England v. Lancashire match of 1904, he should, at the next attempt on the same ground, secure eleven wickets for 124 runs. An analysis of eleven runs per wicket, and that on a soft wicket, is an indication of the calibre of the bowler, and makes it difficult to ignore his claims to the consideration of any selection committee, be it representative of a county or the country. One is glad to hear that the Lancashire authorities were not slow to recognise those claims, and that, as a matter of fact, they invited Brearley to play for Lancashire for some days before the fast bowler's achievement at the Oval. It may be that the pleasant Saturday afternoon at Droylsden, a week earlier, when Brearley on another soft wicket, scattered the Ashton-under-Lyne batsmen, will prove historical, and that the Oval performance but added another page to the controversy which must be a source of weariness to all concerned.

With the advent of May we get to the cricket season in real earnest. Yorkshire, like Surrey, are out early, and one awaits with peculiar interest the outcome of their match against South Wales at Cardiff, which opens to-day. Cardiff, it must not be forgotten, ran Nottingham very close for the first test match—to be played, by the way, barely a month hence,—and the substitution of a visit from Yorkshire will be welcomed by none more heartily than J. H. Brain, the old Oxonian, who has done, and is doing so much to foster cricket in Glamorganshire. Later in the week there is to be the annual meeting at Lord's, when possibly we shall hear more of the proposal that the fielding side shall call for a new ball at any time after 150 runs have been made off the old one. There is a whisper, too, that an appointment of some interest to Lancashire will be made at this meeting—that of G. R. Bardswell, a former Lancashire and Oxford captain, who was out playing the other day with W. Findlay, another Lancastrian and ex-Oxford skipper, to the position of a member of the Committee of the M.C.C., the ruling body of the game. In the days that are gone G. R. Bardswell did some useful work for Lancashire, and in him even the redoubtable Tunnicliffe had his equal at slip. It is curious that within the last few years Lancashire has supplied three Oxford University captains—G. R. Bardswell, A. Eccles, and W. Findlay while a fourth, K. M. Carlisle is this season's Dark Blue captain.

The decision of the Australians not to write to or for the Press, and the resolution of the Yorkshire County Committee disapproving of any of its players reporting matches, are encouraging signs, and we are hopeful of the game being eventually purged of this impurity. But a defender of the "cricketer-reporter" has taken up the cudgels in his own behalf. Knight, the Leicestershire professional, who for the past twelve months or more has contributed articles to the Press, writes: "Is it not interesting, to put the matter upon no higher ground, to hear what an actual player thinks of a particular day's play?' So nigh is grandeur to the dust,' so near the century to the duck, who should be more sympathetic than one in the midst of these experiences who better throw something of the 'light that never was' across the playing sward? There is assuredly scope for reports which should supplement the ordinary, literal, and detailed report of the Press, and may be, tell us of factors, presumably, out of the reach of the box. It is urged that mere names give authority to nonsense, that such reports partake of the nature of what Sir Henry Maine termed 'legal fictions.' Well, you know that bubble reputation counts for a great deal in other things than cricket." Clearly, Knight has had his head turned by his own flowery language!

What a relief to be assured that for twelve months at least, "The Laws of Cricket" have not to be tampered with, though, in truth, the two alterations which were proposed at yesterday's annual meeting of the M.C.C. were never considered to have much likelihood of adoption. "The choice of innings shall be decided by tossing—unless otherwise arranged" was probably too indefinite for the members of the club, who defeated the addition of the last three words so convincingly by a show of hands that a vote by ballot was not taken: and the suggestion of Mr. G. W. Ricketts that the fielding side may at any time, on giving notice to the batsman, provide a new ball was withdrawn. So that the only amendment which the laws of the game have undergone during the winter is contained in the permission which has been granted to the Minor Counties' Association to vary Law 54, so as to allow a declaration to be made at any time in a two days' match, as an experiment in their competition in 1905.

The League championship was won on Saturday, the last day of the season. The winners are not Manchester City, but Newcastle United. Victory for Manchester and defeat for Newcastle, as all the world knows, would have meant a Manchester championship, but the opposite happened. Manchester for once found Aston Villa too good for them, and Newcastle smote Middlesbrough hip and thigh. The result is—Newcastle, 48 points; Manchester, 46. Everton, with 47 points, are between. No one in Lancashire will grudge Newcastle the championship or question their right to it. They have played fine football consistently, and they owe nothing (as some championship-winning sides have done) to the fortunate handicapping of rivals. Probably, indeed, if they had striven for nothing else than the League championship they would not have been hard pressed at the end of the race. It has been not in the League matches only that the splendid quality of the side has brought it success. Only one defeat came between Newcastle and a double League and Cup triumph. Thus the eleven can claim that their season's work is not far from being the greatest ever accomplished. In Saturday's match at Middlesbrough the side played a game worthy to close the long successful campaign. Middlesbrough now make a strong opposition, but they were all too weak to struggle successfully against the resolute, finely methodical attacks and the robust defence that met them. The heavy adverse margin of three goals would have been still heavier, but for the exceptionally able display by their goalkeeper.

After a thoroughly interesting and exciting match at West Hartlepool, Durham defeated Middlesex by a single point, thus winning for the fourth time in six seasons the Rugby county championship. Both counties made three changes from their original fifteens. Middlesex were without Gabe, Palmer, and Parding, their places being taken by Owen, Louwrens, and Glover, and except, perhaps, the first-named, proving somewhat inadequate substitutes. Horsley and Knaggs and G. Carter were away from Durham, and Neilson, Harrison, and Cassebourne came into the side. The absence of Knaggs weakened the team, that player being the best half-back in the country. Harrison played energetically, but was responsible for one of Middlesex's tries. The Victoria ground, on which the match was played, was in a very bad state. Considering the conditions, however, the play was wonderfully interesting. The Middlesex forwards were soon in evidence, and throughout the game rendered a good account of themselves.

The main attraction of the present lawn tennis season is the international tournament for the possession of the Davis Cup, for which challenges have been received from France, Austria, Belgium, Australasia, and the United States. The several rounds have been fixed to take place in July, after the conclusion of the championships at Wimbledon, at which meeting the foreign competitors in the Davis Cup will probably play. Not long ago English players stood out well ahead of all others, but now, though we can still claim the lead, it is only by virtue of exerting ourselves to the fullest extent. Our first unsuccessful attempt to wrest the Davis Cup from America, followed a year later by the Doherty-Pim failure, will still be in the recollection of everyone. The players of the United States have certainly to be reckoned with, while Decugis, of France, after his great feat last autumn at Queen's Club, is capable of anything. De Borman, of Belgium, gave F. L. Riseley a very severe struggle in last year's encounter for the cup, while A. F. Wilding, of Cambridge University, who is one of Australia's representatives, is a player of first-rate ability, as anyone is who has succeeded in taking a set from such men as L. H. Smith and H. L. Doherty.

HINDUS AND EMPIRE DAY.

TO-MORROW is "Empire Day." Elsewhere it is being celebrated in goodly style. This is Bombay:—

Bombay, 20th May 1905.

DEAR SIR,

With a view to celebrate the Empire Day, a general gathering of Hindus will be held at Kalbadevi Road Javerbaug on Wednesday the 24th instant, between 8 and 9 A.M. when there will be a Hari-Kirtan and the offering of prayers for the prosperity of the British Empire. Your presence with friends on the occasion is earnestly solicited.

Yours faithfully,

Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi,
Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandeker,
Hon. Secretaries of The Empire Day Committee.

We commend it to the notice of the Earl of Meath.

ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Nolan charged one William Griffiths, a European ex-soldier, with causing hurt to Sub-Inspector F. Lyon of the Bombay Police, on Sunday evening at Bellasis Road, near the Parsee statue. Superintendent Nolan stated to the Court that on Sunday at 5-30 p.m., when Sub-Inspector Lyon was on duty near the Parsee statue regulating the traffic, the accused, who was under the influence of liquor, was assaulting townspeople, whereupon Sub-Inspector Lyon took him into custody, and with difficulty brought him as far as the Bellasis Road Police Station for the purpose of hand-cuffing him. While securing one of the hand-cuffs, and before the other could be put on the accused lashed out and kicked the Police officer in the left side. He fell but got up again and assisted by two sepoys removed the accused to the look-up at Nesbit Lane. The Sub-Inspector on returning home felt very ill, and Dr. Powell, the Police Surgeon, who examined him, recommended his removal to St. George's Hospital, where he was admitted at 11 p.m. on Sunday night, and has since been detained for treatment. The case stands adjourned.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

FINAL REPORT ON THE WHEAT CROP OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

CHARACTER OF THE SEASON.

The autumn rains of 1904 commenced about 8th July and continued till the last week in August. A period of fine weather then set in and lasted till nearly the middle of September when a good deal of rain fell in the second and third weeks. The first fortnight of October was dry but in the third week a storm gave heavy rain in some parts of the Provinces. Moisture was therefore ample when wheat was sown and the crop had an excellent start almost everywhere. During the second week of November a storm gave light or moderate rain to all districts; the rest of the month was practically rainless. Good rain was received in all districts during the second and third weeks of December, while the first three weeks of January were marked by a succession of winter storms, which brought sufficient or excessive rain to all districts of the provinces: the amount of cloud was greater than usual during this period and favoured the spread of rust. The last week was generally clear and very cold and on the last night of the month there was an exceptionally severe frost. The beginning of February was fine but the period of excessive cold that set in at the end of January continued for some days and there were frosts on successive nights of unprecedented severity. A good deal of rain fell in all districts during the middle of February, the total amounting to an inch in all divisions except Allahabad and Benares. During the first half of March light rain fell in all districts and showers occurred later on with hail storms in many districts. As the result of continued wet weather, the growth of the plants was retarded and the harvest has generally been later than usual.

AREA.

The area under wheat grown alone amounts this year to 6,027,200 acres and that of wheat sown mixed with gram and barley to 1,040,233 acres; corresponding figures for the preceding year being 6,175,538 and 1,013,215 acres. The total area under wheat amounts to 7,067,453 acres as compared with 7,788,753 acres showing a small decrease of 1,21,300 acres or 1·5 per cent. In the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand and Fyzabad divisions there has been a decline which varies from 4 to 6 per cent; the remaining divisions exhibit an increase which in the Allahabad division amounts to over a lakh of acres or 19 per cent. Variations by districts will be found in the appendix.

CONDITION.

The wheat crop was everywhere most promising till the end of December, but the rest of the season proved disastrous. On successive nights as already stated there were frosts of unprecedented severity causing very great injury to wheat. The rain which fell in the middle of February improved the prospects of the crop where the injury had been moderate but the new ears which sprang up gave little grain and much damage was caused by rust which was brought on by the continued damp and cloudy weather. The loss to the wheat crop though very great has however, been uneven. Speaking generally it was least in the north and the west, where the crops were backward, and in the east where the frost was less severe; the centre and south of the Province, suffered most. In the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions the yield according to the reports received from district officers and selected zamindars is estimated at 75 per cent of the normal, in Benares, at 65 and in Agra, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad at 55. In Allahabad it amounts to 30 per cent., and in Lucknow to 35 per cent. of the normal. For the Provinces as a whole the yield of wheat is estimated at 65 per cent.

OUTTURN.

The outturn of wheat sown alone is estimated at 1,572,900 tons compared with 2,615,200 tons in 1903-1904; and of wheat sown in combination with barley and gram at 3,24,100 tons compared with 6,14 800 tons in the preceding year. The total estimated out-turn of both pure and mixed wheat amounts this year to 1,897,000 tons which is nearly 41 per cent. less than the yield of last year; and 24 and 12 per cent. below the average yield of the preceding five and ten years respectively. It should be added that the wheat which is sown mixed with other crops and not harvested separately does not add to the stock from which exports are drawn.

PRICES AND TRADE.

The rabi harvest has been a disappointing one and has resulted in a marked rise in prices. The following table shows the average price of wheat as reported from selected marts of the Provinces for 1st May 1905: it is much higher than that returned for the same date last year. Prices at the ports too are reported higher than last year and the demand slack at present.

	Price of wheat per maund of 82-2-7 lbs.	
	1904.	1905.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average prices of selected districts in United Provinces	2 4 10	3 1 0
Calcutta	2 11 6	3 3 0
Bombay	3 0 1	3 4 11

The exports of wheat during the nine months from April to December are given below for each year since 1900—3,53,153 tons; 1901—1,03,423 tons; 1902—2,45,616 tons; 1903—3,97,377 tons; 1904—7,10,796 tons. The exports of 1904 are the highest on record and are due to the exceptionally good outturn of that year, coupled with a good export demand.

FINAL REPORT ON THE LINSEED AND RAPESEED CROPS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

CHARACTER OF THE SEASON.

The autumn rains left sufficient moisture in the ground and the linseed and rapeseed crops were generally sown in time. The crops were very promising till the end of December, but the wet and cloudy weather in the latter part of the season and the severe frost which occurred at the end of January and the beginning of February caused very great injury to both rape and linseed.

Area. The area under linseed sown unmixed amounts this year to 6,61,848 acres compared with 7,32 302 acres last year showing a decrease of 1 20 453 acres or 15 per cent. The Allahabad division exhibits an increase of 42,879 acres, but there was a decrease of 31,283 acres in Gorakhpur and of 69 812 acres in Fyzabad. The area under rapeseed sown unmixed rose from 1,31,929 to 1,38,135 acres or by 6,210 acres.

Linseed and rapeseed are also grown largely at borders or lines in the fields of wheat and other grains and are harvested separately. The amount thus sown this year represents an outturn estimated to be equivalent to the produce of 0,47,000 and 2,50,000 acres respectively; this estimate is however very conjectural, and it must be remembered that the greater part of the produce is used by the growers themselves, and not put on the market.

CONDITION.

The season has been even more unfavourable to oilseeds than to wheat for linseed and rapeseed are grown in very small quantities in the western districts which escaped from the full severity of the frost. The damp and cloudy weather favoured the spread of rust, and linseed was badly attacked where the crop had survived the frost. The rape crop was seriously damaged by the "aphis" known usually as "mahu" and much of it was fed green to cattle. Both linseed and rapeseed have therefore been very poor and their outturn for the Province as a whole is estimated respectively at 35 and 50 per cent. of the normal.

OUTTURN.

The estimated outture of pure linseed amounts to 51,800 tons as compared with 1 44700 tons estimated last year, and of pure rapeseed to 18,800 tons against 29 000 tons last year the decrese being respectively 64 and 37 per per cent. The estimated outturn of both pure mixed crops of linseed and rapeseed is given separately in the following table for the past two years the estimate being very conjectural in the case of the mixed crop which is gathered in very small quantities mostly for home consumption:—

	Linseed.		Rapeseed.	
	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Pure	1,44700	51,800	29 000	18 800
Mixed	1,05,000	49 000	5 42,000	3,36 000

PRICES AND TRDE.

The average of the prices reported for 1st May 1905 for selected marts in the Provinces and the prices at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay are given in the following table. The prices of both the oilseeds are much higher than last year both in the local marts and at the ports:—

		Linseed.	Rapeseed.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average price of selected districts	1904	3 3 1	2 12 5
	1905	3 15 0	4 1 0
Calcutta	1904	3 7 0	3 3 0
	1905	5 4 0	4 8 0
Bombay	1904	3 12 3	3 15 3
	1905	5 0 1	5 7 5

The exports of linseed and rapeseed from April to December were heavy during the past two years as shown below. In the present year they are likely to be greatly restricted:—

	1903.	1904.
Linseed	1,14 938	1,42,231 Tons.
Rapeseed	1,02,891	1 27,979 "

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 18th May:—

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolutions No. 108 of the 9th May 1905, application from Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Laljee for the building lease of plot No. 12 on the First Nagpada Estate.

Resolution.—The application of Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Laljee is accepted. The acceptance of the late Mr. Rumjanbhai Babunbhai's application is cancelled and the deposit made by him or any balance thereof should be refunded to his representatives. The construction on the plot, by Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Laljee, of a building in accordance with the plans submitted by the late Mr. Ramjaubhai Babunbhai and sanctioned by the Board, is approved.

Considered papers underlying Circular No. 183 of 1905 on the following letter from the Honorary Cricket Secretary of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, dated the 30th March 1905:—"I am informed by the Gymkhana boys, who are at present occupying four rooms in the Trust Sheds on the Kennedy Sea Face that they are asked to vacate the rooms by your clerk in charge of the Sheds. As they are expecting some difficulty in securing proper accommodation outside within a convenient distance of the Gymkhana especially now, when the city is in the grip of plague epidemic, I shall be obliged if you will issue instructions to the authorities of the Trust Sheds to allow them to continue their occupation of the four rooms. If this is not feasible, may I request you to allow us to put up a shed in a corner of our ground for their accommodation?"

Read the following note by the Chairman, dated the 5th May 1905:—It is necessary that the boys should vacate their rooms in the Trust Camp. We must keep that for persons dishoused and we have refused many applications on that account. I can see no objection to the erection of a decent temporary shed for their accommodation on the understanding that it must be removed on demand. The Municipal latrines and bathing places close by can be used, and when these are removed the shade must be removed also."

Resolution.—The Honorary Cricket Secretary, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana should be informed that the Trustees have no objection to the erection, under the supervision and subject to the approval of the Trust Engineer, of a temporary shed for the accommodation of the Gymkhana boys, on the condition that it is removed on seven days' notice if so required and that the shed and its surroundings are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 20th December 1904, papers underlying Circular of 1905, on the following letter from Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality dated the 8th May 1905:—

"Lease of a plot of ground at 1st Nagpada."

Referring to your No. 3703, dated 23rd December last, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, I have the honor to state that the Municipal Corporation have, under their Resolution No. 5513, dated 9th March 1905, a copy of which is herewith sent, sanctioned Plot No. 47 on 1st Nagpada Estate, being leased by the Municipality subject to the payment of rental and other conditions quoted in your letter above referred to. I would, therefore, request the favour of your deputing a surveyor from your Department to make over the ground to this Department after which a draft lease may be prepared and forwarded to this Department for approval.

Resolution No. 5513.—That, as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution dated the 25th January 1905 sanction be given to Plot No. 47, belonging to the City Improvement Trust in 1st Nagpada, admeasuring 1150 1-2 square yards or thereabouts and shown on the plan received with the Commissioner's letter dated the 14th January 1905, being leased for 999 years at a rental calculated at 4 1-2 per cent, on the basis of Rs. 10 per square year on conditions mentioned in the letter."

Resolution.—The land in question should be handed over to the Municipality, and the Solicitors should be requested to prepare the draft lease for approval.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

WRITING on Saturday our correspondent says:—One of the most notable functions of Aurangabad is the annual Qorus or fair, held annually at Roza, the Sanitarium of this division. It is mostly celebrated for the tombs of celebrated Mohamedan Saints, the most famous of which is that of of the Peer Zarzari Buksh and others of minor note. All the inhabitants of the surrounding villages within a radius of 100 miles frequent the fair which they consider as a religious pilgrimage. Owing to the prevalence of plague in the district for the past three or four years the fair was very sparsely attended. But this year fortunately there being no epidemic, the attendance was unusually large, when the crowd is said to have numbered some thousands over and above the usual throng. At the best of times there is a deal of scarcity of water there, owing to its high altitude amongst mountains. This is greatly intensified by the great influx of strangers. Two or three persons are said to have died from want of water while another unfortunate in his eagerness to allay his thirst, lost his footing and fell into a well on which all those who had congregated to fill their water pots, precipitately fled from the spot, leaving the poor man floundering in the slush. The police went to the spot and brought up the man, but he was lifeless.

The Sanitarium enjoys the reputation of housing hundreds of vermicelli makers who export their commodity to all parts of India. This year the fair was embellished with unusually large number of brassware makers, flower sellers but more especially sweetmeat shops tastefully decorated for the occasion.

A daring robbery took place two days ago in the house of a Supervisor of the Nizam's P. W. D. near the Infantry Hospital. A baton of five persons suddenly entered the house and after collecting what they could lay hold of, attempted to wrench some valuable jewellery from the person of an old woman whose arm was dislocated in the process. She was removed to the Hospital for treatment.

Last night a conflagration took place in the Machi-karrack in the city in a shop of a Banya named Mianbhoy. The man had gone home after closing his shop when flames were seen to issue from the building. Before any effective assistance could be rendered to extinguish the same, the whole building was gutted, but not before three or four buildings in the immediate vicinity had also suffered partially. The total loss to the poor man is estimated to be over ten thousand rupees.

A robbery also occurred in the Juna Bazaar of the city two days ago, in the house of a cooper when all his property was stolen to what extent it is not known. The miscreants immediately entered another house close by, but as the inmates happened to be awake, they raised an alarm, on which the robbers decamped.

Finding that some men of the 72nd Carnatic Infantry were in the habit of frequenting the bazaars at unauthorized hours, a Check Roll call was held last night, when two non-commission officers and two privates were found absent. On returning to the Lines on the following day they were arrested and tried by a Summary Court Martial. The Havildar was reduced to Naick, the Naick to the ranks, and the two privates deprived of their good conduct badges, were awarded seven days' imprisonment and 21 days' confinement to barracks.

The other day an execution took place at the Kala-ghabutra (the Local Tyburn). A famous fakir, named Gharib Shah, had gone to the house of his brother-inlaw named Miskin Shah, in the city on a casual visit. After partaking of the usual meals the parties had retired to rest for the night. All of a sudden the host attacked his guest and murdered him with a dagger. The authorities having received information early the following morning they arrested the man and had him confined in the undertrial ward of the Local Central Jail. Here the miscreant gave out that he was a necromancer able to coin money at will, unshackle prisoners etc. To show his skill, he demanded to be supplied with a sharp knife, or any other such implement which he asserted was, essentially necessary for the completion of his incantations. One credulous individual in the crowd give him a sharp knife upon which he suddenly sprang up and attacked a policeman whom he stabbed to death. He was put upon his trial for this double murder and executed on the 18th inst.

Yet another case of murder has to be reported. A man being in want of some cash demanded some jewels belonging to his nephew. But this not being granted him he enticed the poor youth out for a walk and deliberately threw him into a well after removing his jewellery. Two days afterwards a clue having been obtained, the murderer was apprehended and confined in the Central Jail. The culprit was duly decapitated, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

THE Russian who was captured in the Pulo Brani Fort, Singapore, was again before the local Police Court on the 6th instant, when the Magistrate found the defendant guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment for trespass; and fined him dols. 250 for possession of sketching materials without lawful authority. Not

SIR FREDERICK TREVES ON INDIA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

THE best patch of green wheat suggests such a crop as a lonely man, wrecked on a desert island, may have produced after many seasons of labour, and of grubbing with his hands. India leaves on the mind an impression of poorness and melancholy, even if in certain districts cultivation is luxuriant, and if, after the rains, the country is brilliant with blossoms which no meadow in England can produce.

Among the other causes, which Sir Frederick Treves gives for this brooding gloom of India is caste, and the position of women. Caste "keeps the man of low degree from ever rising from the mire, and stamps out from the stoutest heart any impulse of ambition."

"Born a sweeper you shall die a sweeper, your children shall be sweepers, and there shall be ever upon your brow a mark as clear as the mark of Cain, but it shall be made in dirt instead of blood. Such is the form of course, under which millions start forth on the journey of the world in the heyday of life. The position of women is very low in India. They are "for the most part abject, and are occupied in all manner of sordid work—grubbing about in the dirt, or crouching before a millstone, or bearing oppressive burdens on their heads." All but the youngest of them have managed to eliminate most of the distinctive attractions of their sex. They are bare-footed and bare-legged. If the grown-up Indian woman cannot look beautiful, she can, at least, look old. He, who would see what a human being might look at the age of 200 years should see one of the toothless old women who crouch in the dark doorways in the bazaar. He would find a crooked, grey ghost in rags. . whose face grows wrinkles which obliterate the features, and seem to be graven down to the skull. Such a poor soul may be no more than sixty, but Methuselah on his deathbed could not have looked older.

There is one final passage about India which I cannot omit; though I have to omit many others that I had marked for quotation. It is a description of a road by the mountain side just outside Simla—that station in the hills where the Government of India is carried on for several months every year. At the point where you see this road you have an unbroken view across miles of hills right "up to the wall of snow-clad peaks which look over into Tibet." And here is what you see: Along the sides of these hills, and not far below their summits, is a horizontal mark—like a high-water mark—which can be followed for leagues. It turns into every cleft between the many peaks, and winds around every bluff. It is lost to view a score of times, but it emerges again, always keeping to about one level, and, in spite of all obstacles, ever moving patiently towards the east. It is, but a faint grey scratch upon the mountain side. It begins at Simla, and a telescope will show that it ends only where all things end, at the horizon.

This old grey line is one of the great primeval highways of the world. It is a way from Asia into India. It is a road which has taken part in the peopling of the earth, in the formation of nations, in the primitive migrations of man. It is a solemn, fate-determining path, which has controlled destiny. Compared with it, a Roman way in Britain is a thing of a year ago, a path in a child's garden, for men were toiling along this road before Rome was built. The track can only compare with the road in an allegory, with such a path as Bunyan saw in his dream.

The actual highway is poor enough. It is very narrow, and only men on foot can travel along it, together with their donkeys, mules, and goats. Whoever would follow it to the end on horseback must needs ride well and have a trusty beast.

HOW THE RUSSIANS REPAIRED THEIR SHIPS AT PORT ARTHUR.

EVEN at this late hour, writes the 'Celestial Empire,' it is most interesting to know details of what was done at Port Arthur, when it was impossible for authentic news to get out and this is particularly the case with regard to what has ever been a wonder even to experts, viz how the Russians with one dry dock only managed to repair their vessels as they did. This is now known from descriptions by Russian officers engaged in the work. The fatal eighth of February 1904, resulted in the torpedoing of the two best battleships and one of the finest cruisers, and the disablement of another battleship and three cruisers by shot holes below the water line. The Japanese having noted carefully the course taken by the Russian vessels when they emerged from the harbour laid floating mines connected with cables along the route. The Petropaulovsk ran into one of these cables, and thus brought one of the mines back against her port side, and two others (there were three in the string) further astern on the starboard side. Their explosion is supposed to have exploded the magazines. This was the kind of thing which the man in the street had expected from torpedo action. Yet the Russians had four battleships and a large cruiser which though hit, neither blew up nor went to the bottom but were miraculously repaired and even went out again to battle. It was the cruiser Pallada which was first taken into dock after the disastrous first night. The Czarevitch and Retvizan were taken into the inner harbour, and their gaping wounds closed by caissons of wood. It was not till April that the Pallada was done with. These two battleships were ready for sea again in June. The Pobieda which also was damaged by contact with a mine when Admiral Makaroff went down was similarly repaired. Later the Sevastopol, sent outside to drive off cruisers that were shelling the fortifications, also met with mishap and had about 400 square feet of her starboard side abaft the foremast blown in about 7 feet below waterline. To the uninitiated such damage would be held to be inevitably fatal, yet this terrible blow was borne without sinking. The caisson was made of 9 and 9 timbers, tongued and grooved and dovetailed. It stood out a distance of 10 feet from the hull and had a total depth of from 30 to 35 feet, the length being about 75 feet. Inside this construction the repairs proceeded. The whole work was done in six weeks; during part of which time she was exposed to the Japanese fire. But fate was against the Sevastopol. On September 20th she was against outside the harbour and against ran upon a mine being struck in precisely the same spot as before. This time it took two and a half months to right her, and by that time the terrible 11 inch shells had begun to bit. One smashed up the bridge just above the caisson letting in water. Yet the work steadily continued. Altogether during the eleven months which the siege lasted five of these monster repair jobs came in and were successfully completed under great hardship and much danger. A dozen perforations below water were repaired under frequent showers of projectiles, of which those that missed the ships would explode against the masonary of the dock and scatter death dealing fragments around. The Russian dockyard staff may well look back upon their record with calm complacency for if ever men did their duty nobly and well they did, and their experience cannot fail materially to modify the opinions hitherto held as to the vulnerability of battleships. There are other most interesting details in the article from which we quote telling of the tricks by which Chinese fishermen in the harbour signalled where the shots fell to the Japanese, when the latter were out of sight of the vessels they were attacking. The Russian officers say that the Yashima was lost off Dalny as well as the Hatsuse, and it was believed amongst the Russians that the Japanese torpedo boats searching in the darkness for the Czarevitch had hit the Mikasa. Both Captain von Essen and Commander Saxe, the officers in question are strongly of opinion that the battleship rules the waves.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 13th May, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06.....	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 13th May 1905 by Council Bills.....	£1,797,763
	By Gold...	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 14th May 1905 to 31st March 1906.....	£14,702, 32

THE PEARL FISHERY SYNDICATE.

ATTITUDE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

INTERVIEW WITH COL. FOSS.

THE news received by wire to-day, says the "Times of Ceylon," of May 17, made us seek further information on the subject. Col. Foss, the representative of the Pearl Fishery Syndicate, is fortunately in Colombo, and, though indisposed, very kindly consented to see a representative of the "Times of Ceylon."

On being shown our Special Telegram from London, announcing the flotation of the new company, he informed us that the capital, which would be £200,000 as far as he knew had been already all subscribed; but further capital might be necessary and in that case it is proposed to allot a considerable proportion for subscription in Ceylon. He said: "But no lease has yet been granted. Government is proceeding with all due deliberation. On the other hand, the Syndicate has ascertained that there can only be a very small fishery next year if, indeed, even that be assured, after which a long series of blank years may have to be faced. The recent fishery is one that has not occurred for 200 years, and may never take place again. The local Government has derived therefrom a very large sum, which reduces, naturally, the value of the beds, for it is a fact that oysterspat comes only to successful maturity where there are large quantities of oysters; and the removal of 80 millions of mature oysters from the banks is a matter the result of which no one can foresee.

Again the matter of transplantation is entirely speculative: an oyster one year old is removed, forcibly, from where nature put him and is dropped blindly from the deck of a dredger into six fathoms of water on another bank, to take his chance of being submerged, swept away, or eaten up. Suppose he does survive; will he produced a pearl? That is the factor. Many hundreds of years ago as H. E. the Governor has pointed out, the malarial mosquito was first recognised. Man can talk—and give a clue as to how he got fever; the oyster can't talk—and he lives full fathoms five. If science has not got "forrarder" in 1400 years with the malarial microbe, it is fair to infer that it may be, say, 2,000 years before we will have solved the pearl-producing cestode's history; meanwhile much money must be spent in researches that may prove fruitless."

Reminded that the capital was originally stated, in a special telegram to us as £10 000 only, Col. Foss explained that that was the amount registered. "It is no good registering it at £200 000, is it, considering that we should have to pay a heavy stamp duty of £7,000 or £8,000 and in the meanwhile, the Government here might demand impossible terms? That is why the capital was registerd at £10 000 only so that we could see what terms we could get with the Ceylon Government. If the Government thought they were going to get a record fishery every year they would make a very foolish mistake in selling the rights to anybody, wouldn't they? On the other hand there is no good in putting down the capital at £200,000 until we know what we can get.

"And what is the attitude of Government?"

"Well, I think they are asking a great deal too much. The Ceylon Government wants about three times as much as scientific people at home think the fishery is worth; certainly three times as much as we think the fishery is worth.

What of your project to improve our fish supply, Col. Foss?

It is this way: If we got into working order on the Pearl Banks here we should have to keep up something like four dredging steamers for the transplantation of oysters &c. This transplantation can only go on for a short period each year. The finishing, &c., might go on for four months. During the rest of the year, eight months the steamers would be laid up. Now, there would be the captains and crew and the whole thing going on all the time. What we thought of doing was to work these steamers in fishing, say 20 or 30 miles out at sea, far beyond the fishing grounds of the ordinary fishing boats. We would establish relations with the fishermen, who would bring the fish to our steamers, where we should keep it in cold storage. The fishermen would sell fish to us for cash or on chits—that is a detail—and the steamers would bring it in and hand it over for cold storage here. We would certainly not start business if it interfered with the fishermen here in any way. It would never do to get them against us.

Your visit to Tuticorin——

Yes, but Tuticorin wants all the fish it has got and more. They told us there, when I asked whether they could supply me with fish for curing, that their supply was not enough for themselves, and that they got fish from various other places by rail. The consumption of fish in this part of the world is very large. It is eaten with rice here and in India and Burma.

You have abandoned the idea as regards Tuticorin?

I haven't abandoned it. I have great hopes of a local industry certainly. I am sure the supply here could be very materially increase. The fishing boats here can't go very far, nor can they afford to get out too far, for they have to get back with fish in good condition for the market, and that puts a very severe limit to the supply. That is where a great improvement could be effected.

How do the fishermen here take it?

I have been talking to their headmen and I find that so long as we did not poach upon their preserves,—which we certainly would not, for rather than do that it would be better lay up our steamers—they would not object and we could then materially increase and cheapen the fish supply here.

SPANISH HULKS FROM MANILA.

A MOST interesting sight, says the "Hongkong Telegraph" of May 3 was witnessed in Hongkong harbour to-day when the American tug-boat Robert K. arrived with the old ill-fated Spanish warships Reina Christina and Marques del Duero in tow. Most people have almost forgotten the Spanish-American war nowadays. It has been obliterated by the Herculean struggle in Manchuria. But the appearance of the old Spanish warships which went to the bottom of the sea when Admiral Dewey's fleet on the 1st of May, 1898, sent in their heavy shots, revived the memory of that epoch-making day. The Reina Christina was technically known as a cruising ship, and had a tonnage of 3,520 tons. She is 28 feet 2 inches long; 42 feet 7 inches beam; and a maximum draught of 16 feet 5 inches. She was built at Ferrol in 1886, and when she took the water the indicated horse-power was 3,95, which gave her a speed of 17.5 knots. She had only one propellor, and was not very strongly armed as we count it at the present time. The Reina Christina was provided with five torpedo tubes. Her complement was 370.

The Marquis del Duero on the other hand, was only a dispatch boat, and nothing very remarkable at that. Her tonnage is given at 500 tons, and her speed to knots, a result gained from 550 I.H.P., she was no new vessel, having been built in 1875 at La Seyne. The length of the vessel is stated in the Naval Annual to be 157 feet 5 inches; beam, 25 feet 7 inches; maximum draught 8 feet 5 inches. She carried 95 of a crew.

For a considerable time the idea of raising the sunken Spanish fleet at Manila has been under consideration. The fleet which attempted the dash from Santiago de Cuba only to fall into the arms of the American commanders Schley and Sampson have already been raised, but then that fleet consisted of the flower of Spain's navy. The work of raising the fleet at Manila was decidedly more difficult, but now two of the vessels, whose face was so unfortunate, have once more sailed the high seas and are in Hongkong. Their's was a pathetic end. Here was one vessel, a mere pigmy among warships, which had spent a quiet and uneventful life so far as we can tell for nearly a quarter of a century; then on a bright morning the scene is changed with a vengeance and for something like six or seven years her habitat is at the bottom of the sea. The other a cruising ship, the pride of many families in Spain the Reina Christina, after twelve years service, pleasantly spent in the Philippines, also finds a temporary grave at the bottom of the sea on that lively 1st of May. All the scenes of revelry and gaiety were hushed for full six years, but now once again the old cruiser is back to sentient life, though it is improbable she will ever witness a return of the halcyon days of her youth. Towed by an American tug, they have been brought to Hongkong, to be refitted at the Kowloon Docks, where, doubtless they have passed some days in the past. The tug which is one of the most powerful in the East, was under the command of Captain Challeston, and the boats are consigned to Mr. E. C. Wicks. It is fortunate that they have escaped the typhoon which is hanging round this locality, for it would have been heart-beaking if they had been caught in a gale which they probably could not have weathered. However, they have been brought safe and sound to Hongkong and before they leave, if the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company are to live up to their reputation they will be in a condition to fight the toughest gale and to sport with the elements as they never could have done in the days of their pristine youth.

PLUNKETT WIT AND WISDOM.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT has added to the popular edition of his Ireland in the "New Century" (Murray, 1s.) an epilogue of hard, practical value as well as literary charm. Most people admit Sir Horace to be a good business man—even some of his hostile critics—certainly as one of the best business men in the present Government. But irony and literary finish are not associated with him in the public mind. The first edition of Ireland in the "New Century" did not bring Sir Horace any reputation of this kind. People were perhaps too intent on the business value of his proposals to attend to the style in which these were advanced. Yet the book was delightful in the reading, though it dealt with subjects which do not lend themselves greatly to literary form. The epilogue of the new edition, just out, shows Sir Horace Plunkett as a delicate humorist and a very adroit controversialist. This epilogue, taken with the whole book, has vividly recalled to us the oratory of another Plunkett. No person of feeling and taste who listened to the speeches of David Plunkett in the House of Commons can forget the treat. With an exquisite touch, they left an impression on many minds lighter but perhaps not less enduring than that of Mr. Gladstone himself. His mild silvery eloquence complesely captivated the House of Commons. We recall one speech—perhaps made later, when Mr. Plunkett had gone to the House of Lords, where now he speaks too seldom—in which he declared his affection for his country. It was that rare Parliamentary thing, pure oratory. Then his House of Commons jests were irresistible. Poor Sir George Campbell was the butt of one of the most famous of these, though some supposed that Sir Richard Temple was included in it, Sir George, an odd figure, was heckling Mr. Plunkett, Commissioner of Works on the gargoyles at St. Stephen's. With gentle petulance Mr. Plunkett replied that he was not responsible for all the strange objects without that House or within it.

Sir Horace Plunkett's way with his opponents is that of a very dove—if the dove has a sting in the tail. "Ireland in the New Century" was greeted with a hum of angry disapproval by the political priests and the priest-politicians in Ireland. Sir Horace Plunkett wants to strengthen the "moral fibre" of the Irish people, to make them better in business. This innocent but unfortunate phrase "moral fibre" has strangely agitated several Irish priests. There is an idea that Sir Horace really means to accuse the Irish people of unchastity. He has to point out that in writing of "morale" he is not thinking of "morals." But Sir Horace's explanation will not satisfy his critics. Nothing will persuade them that he is not trying insidiously to replace Christianity in Ireland by co-operation. In this false prophet of Cream and Cattle some of the most active of the Irish priests and bishops believe they have discovered a dangerous perverter of their religion-politics. Many years ago, Mr. Balfour was subject to similar suspicion. He had written a book with the title, A defence of Philosophic Doubt." A dangerous title this—its author must be an atheist! As Sir Horace reminds us, Mr. Balfour, for having written "a brilliant defence" of religion, was described as an atheist.

Among Sir Horace Plunkett's chief critics of late have been the leader of the Nationalist Party in Parliament and Dr. Hogan of Maynooth. Mr. Redmond has been years finding Sir Horace out. He unsuspectingly went on to Sir Horace's Recess Committee. Not till last October was he able finally to unmask the President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Sir Horace's real aim Mr. Redmond has at last discovered is to undermine the Irish Nationalist Party. Mr. Redmond wrote to the Irish World to this effect. With accidental irony, says Sir Horace, his letter appeared on the same day as the first news of the Russian Admiral's attack on the North Sea trawlers, which he mistook for Japanese torpedo-boats. To think that Mr John Redmond should have taken years to discover that Sir Horace Plunkett's harmless-looking fishing boats were in reality deadly torpedo-boats! Mr. Redmond remarks Sir Horace blandly does as little justice to his own sagacity as to my sincerity.

Some of the severest condemnations of "Ireland in the New Century" have come from those who have not read the book. A Cardinal Primate himself did not hesitate to condemn the book before he had read it. In a pastoral letter, he declared that Sir Horace Plunkett's abilities should have saved him "from following the senseless drivel of irresponsible writers." To this Sir Horace replies softly, "I frequently find myself in the embarrassing position of being denounced for having taken my opinions from books I have not read, by critics who have not read mine." The whole of the epilogue is marked by wit and banter of a most delightful and rare quality. And she too is human. Sir Horace may have a sharp rapier in controversy, but he fights with a button at the point. Yet we hope that he will sheath the rapier for a time—the longer the better. Replies to critics are a luxury when the public man with a great task before him should not allow himself too much of. A short time ago we could scarcely open a Liberal paper without finding the apologetic or anxious explanations of this Conservative Minister or that. It is very bad tactics. It gives an impression even of weakness. We hope that Sir Horace will leave his critics alone and waste on them no more of that energy which he has applied to the splendid work of developing Irish industries. He is far and away the chief statesman Ireland has to-day. Such gifts and character are wasted on adroit controversy.

OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

WRITING in the "Nineteenth Century" on the "Dearth of Officers," the Earl of Erroll, in an admirable article, gives as one reason for the depletion of officers that they are getting a little tired of being continually lectured and told that they are stupid and only half-educated and more or less ignorant of the rudiments of their profession. He writes:—They are a little inclined to take the public at its word, and to say to these superior persons, Very well. We are content to stand aside while you undertake the congenial task of guarding the shop yourselves. Leave your comfortable armchairs and your counting-houses, and show a little patriotism, not by paying money—anyone who has it can do that—but by taking some of the risks and facing some of the discomforts which we have relieved you of for so long. Either do this which you will tell us means conscription, or make it worth our while to do it for you. You can't have it both ways. Either pay the market price and give us a living wage, or take upon yourselves the burden which is really yours. Surely there is nothing unreasonable in such a contention. Now, what are the conditions under which you ask the British subaltern to serve? In the first place, he has to pass a very stiff examination. His parents have to pay through the nose to enable him to do this, in consequence of the wretched education provided at our public schools. Having successfully gone through this ordeal, you pay him the wages of an artisan, and expect him to live like a gentleman—and, mind you, unless he does keep up appearances he is no use to you as an officer. And for this miserable wage he runs a very good chance of getting killed or dying of fever in some out-of-the-way part of the world in order that the said artisan may follow his trade in peace and security. If a distant grumble is heard as to the hardness of his lot, instead of increasing his pay, you begin cutting off his little comforts, and making his life as unattractive as it well can be. There is nothing so pleasant or comforting to the conscience of the ordinary citizen as lecturing the subaltern on his extravagance. He mustn't drink wine, he mustn't ask a friend to dinner, he mustn't hunt or play polo even if he can afford it. Nowall this was excellent as long as he would stand it, but at last the worm has turned, and the supply has fallen below the demand. It isn't good enough says the worm, and the worm is right. There can be little doubt that unless some further inducement is offered the young men of the country will not come forward in sufficient numbers to fill the vacancies. It is impossible to compare our officers with the Germans as is sometimes done, with the object of showing how much more expensively the former live than the latter. The whole standard of comfort is, in the first place so much lower in that country than in ours. Then again, the officer in Germany gets a social standing altogether out of proportion to that of any other calling. Military rank takes precedence of all other social distinction, so much so that if an officer imagines himself to be insulted by a civilian he draws his sword and runs him through with a very fair chance of being acquitted if tried and, in any case, being lightly punished. With us military rank gives comparatively little position in the social world. At present we are falling between two stools. We are losing the men who are fai ly well off, and who make excellent officers especially in the cavalry, because they won't stand so much interference with their liberty; and we are not getting the poor men, because the pay is no good enough. Surely it would be wiser in the first place to make the service sufficiently self-supporting to attract the poor man before getting rid of that class which has served us so well in the past. If we are not careful we shall end by getting neither.

THE WEEK OF SHAKESPEARE.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. TREE.

IT was Saturday evening everywhere else in London. Whithin His Majesty's Theatre, however, the calendar had rolled back. It was that day in Rome shortly after the Ides of March, B.C. 44, on which Caesar bleeding from a hundred wounds, "fell at the base of Pompey's Statue." Under the magic of Shakespeare's genius Rome had been reincarnated, had become a living breathing reality to those who sat spellbound in the theatre watching the populace swayed by the emotions of Mark Antony. When the curtain fell, the shouts of the populace on the stage were only drowned by the hitherto pent-up shouts of the populace in the auditorium.

It was at such a moment, when one welcomes a relief from the tension of strong emotion, that a representative of the "Westminster Gazette" was ushered into Mr. Tree's dressing-room to get an idea of what may not inaptly be called the behind the-scenes of the unique experience he had enjoyed during the past week, for it is long since it fell to the lot of any actor to present in the space of six days six different plays of Shakespear in a leading theatre of London.

"This has been a trying week for you, Mr. Tree tell me, how much time has the preparation for this festival involved?"

In preparatory work I should say about three weeks. The whole time however, has not been devoted to Shakespeare, You see, I am rehearsing my next regular production, 'Business is Business,' which I produce on the 13th of this month. So it has been Business is Business in the morning, and business is business with regard to Shakespeare in the afternoon. In addition to the general work there has always been the play of the day to be rehearsed before we produced it. To-day, for instance before the matinee we rehearsed 'Julius Caesar' straight through, with all the principal actors, the extra ladies and gentlemen; in short with everyone concerned in the production so as to ensure the play running as smoothly as it did when last we put it on for a run.

You ask me how I manage to stand the strain of such continuous work. You see I rest with great energy and the great thing always is to be indifferent to unessentials; not to worry—at all events to turn oneself from minor worries—and to concentrate oneself on the essential. What do I regard as the essential in a production? My own part or the play? To that I should reply it is rather the general effect. So far as my own part goes I have found that in these revivals it has come without much study, and I have felt the greater pleasure in acting from the fact that perhaps one gets a more just appreciation of one's work through its lying fallow, as it were, in much the same way as an artist can judge his work better when he gets a bit away from the picture.

Since you insist on my keeping on the personal note, it will perhaps interest you to know that I have been told that during the week, I have spoken no fewer than four thousand lines of Shakespeare, and that apart—of course—from the repetition of the same lines at rehearsal. The greatest strain—nervous strain—has come from Hamlet which also happens to be the longest of the parts, though I do not attribute strain necessarily to the number of lines one has to speak. It is not pace but boredom which kills. So long as one has an interest, an excitement, and a joy in the work I find it keeps one alive. How far my own experience in the latter respect is endorsed by that of the members of my company, I cannot tell you, for the simple reason that we have not discussed it. We have been too busy to talk of these things. We have practically lived all the week in the theatre, I do know, however, that our Shakespeare Festival has been a great pleasure to us all even though the work involved has been perhaps greater than most people have any idea of for during the week we have not acted one play with the same cast as that with which it was previously given. Even in the case of Much Ado about Nothing, which was being regularly acted only three weeks ago three of the leading characters were in new hands. There was a new Beatrice in the place of Miss Emery, a new Don Pedro instead of Mr. Sydney Brough, and a new Don John instead of Mr. Laurence Irving—and new people in a play, as can readily be understood, increase the work of preparation for a single performance to an amazing degree.

If you compel me to answer the question as to which part I personally have most pleasure in acting I must confess that it is the one which every actor probably finds the most tuneful of all—Hamlet. After that I should place Richard II., but Richard is very like Hamlet. He is Hamlet's first cousin if, indeed, he is not the parent in conception of Hamlet, as I once ventured to suggest. Whether my own view regarding my preference is endorsed by that of the audience I cannot tell. It is however, interesting to note that on Wednesday afternoon, when we played 'Richard II.' there was a larger audience in the pit than has ever assembled in that part of the house since it was built. No, no—(Mr. Tree smiled and made a deprecating movement of his hand)—it would be invidious to particularise further my liking of the other parts. I enjoy them all, for they enable one to live another life than one's own—a broader and freer life. That I suppose, is what makes the stage fascinating.

Your question as to a comparison between 'Hamlet' without scenery and 'Hamlet' with scenery was perhaps inevitable under the circumstances. Personally I experienced little difference through most of the play whether we were acting with scenery or without. I did, however certainly feel a want of scenery in the graveyard scene. The difference in the way of producing the play is interesting from another point of view, for a number of the critics have said that we depend so largely on scenery—those critics, I mean who seek to find an explanation of success in something other than possible merit. Here we have proof that we can go to the fullest extent on the road of undecorated art and yet succeed. There have been fully 13,000 people present in the theatre and many of them have come to all the plays. So it is such an evidence of happy interest that I certainly mean to repeat the Shakespeare Festival next year, and I shall add more plays to the number."—'Westminster.'

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K C I E received charge of the office of Lieut-Govr of Burma from the Hon Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, K C S I, K C V O, on the afternoon of the 8th May

Lieut R F C Talbot, M D, F R C S I, I M S, was employed temporarily on plague duty under the Govt of Burma from the 15th Feb to the 7th March

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces—Capt P dmakar Krishna Chitale, I M S and Capt W H Kenrick I M S

The services of Lieut W C Ross M B I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal

Capt W G S Prince, Cantonment Magte, is appointed to be Cantonment Magte of Peshawar

The services of Capt W T Barry, Asst Cantonment Magte, Quetta, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE (REVENUE).

Mr A Howard is appointed to be Biological Botanist at the Agricultural Research Institute and Agricultual College at Pusa with effect from the 6th May

Mr R L Jones Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Madras and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 17th May the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

Mr Littlehailes Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College Madras is appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to the Madras Govt and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory during the absence on leave of Mr. Jones.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G Waterfield, Asst for dairaiti to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 31st March combined with furlough for nine months under Articles 233 and 308-b of the Civil Service Regulations

Capt H M Mackenzie, Indian Medical Service, (Bombay), is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class and is posted as Civil Surg of Wana with effect from the date of assuming charge

Capt W M Anderson Indian Medical Service (Bombay) an officiating Agency Surgn of the 2nd class is posted as Civil Surgn of Kurram

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Military Dept Notification No 1 2 of 1905 the following appointment is made vice Col H Good Director-Genl Army Remount Dept on combined leave with effect from the 15th February

Lieut-Col R C Broome 1st Supt to officiate as Director-Genl Army Remount Dept

Col M H C Grover Indian Army Asst Quartermaster-Genal Eastern Command to officiate as Deputy Adjt-Genl Eastern Command vice Brigadier Genl F H Whitby officiating in command of the Bareilly Brigade, dated 18 April

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Lieut Hugh Constable Hall 2nd Battalion The Connaught Rangers Double C Officer 2nd Battalion 6th Gurkha Rifles—23rd April and Francis Seaton Massy 2nd Battalion The Suffolk Regiment Double C Officer 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles—23rd April

Second Lieuts—Edward Helme Pott 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers Double C Officer 48th Punjabis 23rd April and Stephen Frederick Fremantle 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers; officiating Don Je C Officer 9th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry Brownlow's Punjabis—2.th April

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

At the Adelphi we have a clean-shaven Hamlet; so it is rather quixotic (the 'Chronicle" points out) for Mr. H. B. Irving to remark, as he does nightly, that he plucks of my beard and blows it on my face. At the Shaftesbury the Cassio is also clean-shaven, although there is a reference in the text to his beard namely. Such a handkerchief, did I see Cassio wipe his beard with.

In one direction this year's exhibitors have departed from the traditional Academy fashions, namely by perpetuating on canvas the charms of the marabout stole. This fashionable article of feminine attire had an irresistible attraction to portrait painters, and several artists have tried to depict its fleecy, feathery whiteness with varying degrees of success.

It has been suggested that Major General Badern Powell's unrivalled skill as a cavalry scout forms quite a remarkable instance of heredity, seeing (says the "Chronicle") that he is descended from Pocahontan the American Indian Princess, who has given her name to La Belle Sauvage Yard, on Ludgate hill, and lies buried at Deptford.

When the Medical and Chirurgical Society was founded in 1805, the barber-surgeon was still more or less tolerated. The "Telegraph" notes in the society, opening years, as discoursing before its members, one Dr. Wardrop, who advocated the excellent custom of bleeding patients till they fainted, so that they might be the subject of surgical operation while in an insensible condition. A rough fore shadowing it may have been of the gentle reign of anesthetics.

The Whirlwind of Death; which so sadly justified its name, was the invention of the father of Mlle. Marcelle Bambal the victim who died while sitting in the car at the Casino de Paris. He, an old man poor both in health and purse, had great faith in his invention, but could discover no one who cared to venture to test it unless he paid £4000 for the risk. His daughter supported him, so that it was impossible for him to pay this amount. She at last volunteered to ride in the car. So eager was he for his invention to come before the public that he welcomed her offer and urged her to the task when she showed signs of regretting her action.

In the early days of the Royal Academy members who did not exhibit were fined, unless they could offer a reasonable explanation. George Dance, for instance (the 'Chronicle' says), was fined £5 for this reason in 1769, and Zucchi, a mere associate, was fined half that sums in 1773.

Professor Joseph Wright, in a lecture at the Royal Institution, pointed out that the variety of pronunciation now used by the person who prides himself on the absolute correctness of his speech is in reality corrupt; and that the country people who are derided are pronouncing their words as they should be pronounced to accord with history and derivation.

The about-to-be-married section of Society has been engaged in dodging unluckily May. A late Easter has not left any great time to spare, but the marrying couples are making the most of it, and coming to the altar at the rate of 20 couples a day. Last week there were 25 marriages in "High life." Friday's "Times" contained announcements of 69 weddings.

A writer in the "Edinburg Review" tells that he had known Whistler to have a hundred sittings for a portrait. It is said that three sisters in succession sat for one picture, and each in succession grew too old, so that the picture remained unfinished at the last?

On the 13th ult. the "Times" announced the rediscovery of the remarkable orchid, Cypripedium Fairrieanum, after 50 years' search; on the 20th inst. the authorities at Kew were astonished by the receipt of two fine unestablished masses of Cypripedium described as "unknown species from the Eastern Himalayas, which they recognised with confidence as Copy Fairrieanum. The plant was contributed by Captain Gage, curator of the Horbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens Calcutta who intimated that he has no more. But how when or by what agency they turned up at Calcutta there is no hint.

Nan Patterson, who is on trial for the murder of Cesar Young in a New York cab, informed an interviewer that while she was awaiting trial, and was incarcerated in the "Tombs" she received many offers of marriage. "There was one old ranchman out in California," she said, 'who said he knew I was just the sort of girl he wanted for his wife. And he sent me a list of all the stock he owned. The last item was 'Eighty kows. And there is another—no I don't want to tell his name. He proposes every month regularly and is so in earnest I don't want to hurt his feelings." Managers of theatres have besieged her with offers of engagements after her expected acquittal.

A policy taken out in 1847 for £5000 in an assurance society has just become a claim by death and shows remarkable results in the way of added profits. The age of the assured when the policy was effected was thirtyseven, and amount paid in premiums was £2287 10s. 8d. The premium was gradually reduced by the operation of bonus, and finally extinguished in 1876. Since that date additions amounting to £9040 have been added to the sum assured, making the total claim payable at death £14,140.

Mr. Edison believes that he invented the call "Hello" for the telephone by accident. He has a habit of saying "Helo!" to everybody, and so naturally shouted it into the telephone when he experimented.

Although separated by 1009 miles, Miss Mary Slaughter, of Bowling-green Kentucky, and Mr. James Murrell, of Wyomlog have been married by telegraph. There was a clergyman at each end of the wire (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent). The bride was attired in a white wedding gown and the usual vail, and was accompanied by a number of friends.

A curious experiment has been started in Munich which is 200 miles from the sea, where a surf bathing establishment has been created Imitation waves are formed by means of rollers which churn up the water exactly as a sea beach does.

Miss Rosa Pastor, one time of Petticoat-lane whose coming marriage to an American millionaire is being much discussed, last week paid her last visit to the cigar factory at Cleveland (Ohio) where for ten years she had worked at cigar-rolling. Her old shopmates gave her a welcome as she appeared in the work-room. For the last time she made a dozen cigars which the firm will retain as souvenirs of their lucky employee, who, the the foreman declared, still retains her old skill.

A writer in the "Badminton" tells a story that when one of the earliest English teams to Australia—probably that of 1876 was playing an up-country match, on Tom Emmett (the left-handed bowler) going on to bowl, the local cornscalk who was batting shouted—"Hi, stop; He's bowling with the wrong hand!"

Mrs. Thurston, authoress of "The Circle" and of one or two other popular books, is awaiting with some trepidation the first night of her own and her husband's play, John Chilcote, M.P., at the St. James's. Six years ago this clever lady was unknown. Typically Irish in appearance, she was born in Cork, where her father, the late Mr. Paul Madden, was Mayor on several occasions. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thurston work indefatigably at their pretty old-world home hard by Kensington High-street.

The 'Telegraph's" correspondent at The Hague states that the Dutch paper publish a gruesomes story of the arrival at a port in Holland of a cargo of animal and human bones destined for use at a glue factory. It is stated that these bones came from the far Eastern battlefields and it is even asserted that fragments of flesh and rags of uniforms still adhere to them. The authorities have forbidden this terrible freight to be unloaded except at night owing to the danger to the public health, and the men engaged in the work are being paid extra.

When the thermometer is low We get careless and dress as if it were summer. Then come chills, colds, coughs. Keep

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on hand. A dose or two at the beginning will stop the chills, break up the cold, and prevent serious trouble. Look out for cheap imitations.

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Avoid constipation. Hasten a cure by the use of Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

Bay: Storm crossed Arakan Coast near Akyab; rain general and moderately heavy in Burma; few scattered showers elsewhere. Tavoy reports 3 1-2 inches, Mongwa 3 inches; Rangoon and Diamond Island 2 inches, Thyetmayo 1 1-2 inches, Mergui Bassein, Akyab, Bhamo, Minbu, Trivandrum 1 inch, Rain is probable in Burma, local rain is possible in Assam Bengal and South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
May 20th.....	86°	72°	—	—

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 22nd OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation from date.
Bushire	29·823	N	13	103°	76°	74	.....	3·95	— 3·08
Jask	29·702	E	11	88°	76°	88	.....	7·85	— 3·96
Muscat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden (17th)	29·754	Calm	7	90°	83°	68	.....	0·01	+ 7·60
Lahore	29·819	W	11	90°	52°	72	.....	1·80	— 0·18
Simla	29·686	N	11	101°	47°	28	.....

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It would be premature to suppose that the imbroglio with regard to Indian army administration is satisfactorily ended. Despite official denial, there is good reason to believe that Lord Kitchener went very near resignation; some say that he actually threatened it and may still carry out his intention. Such a masterful man would be likely to chafe at any check to his authority—"sic volo sic jubeo" has been too long his principle of action to be lightly surrendered, and the friction that has been undoubted of late can be readily understood. At the same time, it is clear tha the has run up against a well-established system worked by a strong man. However irksome it may be to the Commander-in-Chief that his views should be questioned and his flats opposed, we must not forget that Sir Edmond Elles, who dares to criticise him has longer experience than himself and that his opinions may have equal, if not greater, weight. The Military Member of Council, moreover, speaks for the whole Government of India and even at the cost of losing Lord Kitchener, his voice and the methods he represents are likely to prevail. No doubt the public service would suffer by the disappearance of the Commander-in-Chief at a time when his sapient plans are but half completed, and we may earnestly hope that all may be happily arranged. But the situation is thought so serious that Sir George White has been summoned from Gibraltar to advise and has already started home thus, relinquishing his command quite a month before he had intended. No officer of high rank is more competen tto solve the knotty points now raised, for his knowledge of Indian administration is unique and his judgment sane and unprejudiced.

The approaching disbandment of the Royal Garrison Regiment is giving much trouble at the War Office. It is a matter of extreme difficulty to provide for all the officers on the cadres, some hundred and forty, for whom places must be found in other regiments after a nice consideration of their claims and quality. When the corps was first formed it was officered by men drawn in from all directions, regulars, militia, full-pay, half, and the reserve. They cannot be put back exactly where they were found, and there must inevitably be much hardship, not to say injustice, inflicted on many of them. It cannot be said that the creation of the Garrison Regiment was an unmixed success. No doubt a fine body of men was raised from the old soldiers who so creditably came forward to give their services at a time when the country was all but denuded of troops and they left nothing to be desired in the way of physique and efficiency. But there was intrinsic objection in the constitution of the corps. It was largely made up of married men and the fact should be remembered by the advocates of long-service soldiers. A fighting unit is sadly hampered if it be saddled with a number of women and children "on the strength." It was highly inconvenient to move the garrison battalions freely to and fro, barrack accommodation could not always be found for their impedimenta, and failing that lodging money must be paid either at the station or at the depot when the women and children had been left behind. The plan was then tried of sending the whole corps, with all belongings, to South Africa, and hopes were high of extensive military colonisation which have certainly not been fulfilled. Only disappointment and expense far in excess of any gain have resulted from this well-meaning effort to utilise the matured material supposed to be running to waste at the time of the last crisis, and it is little likely that the experiment of the Garrison Regiment will be repeated.

A departmental committee at the War Office is engaged upon investigating the grievances and just claims of the reserve officers, who were damnified during the late war. They can hardly expect redress and have been told as much although they have in many cases been treated very unfairly, and if in nothing else, in that some have been denied boons that were freely granted to others in precisely the same category. It may be safely predicted that these things will be remembered when the filling up of the reserve of officers is in question. The formation of such a reserve is essential, and yet difficult beyond measure; a chief reason is from the misappreciation of the sort of reserve most urgently required. We want young officers to fill the junior ranks, to do the duty of subalterns, all active alert, with plenty of go and spirit. Only the smallest percentage of these men are to be found in the existing reserve, for the simple reason that few officers retire in their early service, and it is ridiculous to suppose that ex-captains or majors will do subalterns' work. A proposal has been put forward to create a reserve from undergraduates or youths entering life in one or other of the professions, and it has been thought they would be attracted by the honour and glory of the position added to some small retaining fee. By all means let a measure of this kind be introduced, and let us see what comes of it. The inducements are hardly sufficient to bring in a large influx of candidates of the proper kind.

The storm has at last broken upon the heads of what a writer in "Blackwood's Magazine" describes as A Retrograde Admiralty. The anonymous writer in this magazine, who condemns the policy of the present Board root and branch, is however, among the least of its assailants. From a letter in a contemporary we discover that Admiral Fitzgerald was really in earnest in his condemnation of the new scheme of entry, and can assure him that he is mistaken in assuming that our remarks upon his article in the "National Review" were inspired. In the Cornhill, Sir Cyprian Bridge attacks the other flank, and finds much to object to in the new redistribution of the Fleet. In the Nineteenth Century, Sir William White, answering the question is our reserve of warships ample? asserts that there is good reason also for reconsideration of the policy which would sweep away a very large number of protected cruisers, as well as for proceeding cautiously in the diminution of our reserves of ships. And then the "Daily Graphic" has begun a series of articles, in which it is asserted that a failure of the gun equipment of the Fleet has rendered fifteen of our battleships units for action, and jeopardised our supremacy at sea.

In regard to most of the points upon which the Admiralty policy is impugned, a difference of opinion has generally been known to exist, and the only wonder is that it has not found expression before. The explanation vouchsafed by Admiral Fitzgerlnd is that the Press has been "hypnotised" to a very large extent by the authors of the new scheme. However this may be, the charges in the "Daily Graphic" refer to questions of fact, and they have been promptly declared to be unfounded by the Admiralty in the following statement:—"One 12in. Mark VIII. gun cracked its muzzle on board the Majestic, and a second gun showed signs of a crack in the inner A tube. They had fired the equivalent of 66 and 75 full charges respectively, and on examination the steel of the inner A tubes was found to be soft, and this was the probable cause of the weakness. The two guns were exchanged and are being repaired, and will be shortly re-issued. With reference to the statements which have been published, it is sufficient to quote the fact that the first 12in. Mark VIII. gun fired 102 full charges before being relined. The guns now afloat that have fired the greatest number of rounds are on board the Mars, Caesar and Jupiter. These have fired the equivalent of over 90 full charges, and are still perfectly serviceable." This statement has been seized upon, naturally, by the writer of the articles as an admission that his charges are not entirely baseless. As a matter of fact it is nothing of the kind since the faults in the Majestic's guns are exceptions, proving that as a rule this type of gun is trustworthy. The public may rest assured that there is nothing radically wrong either with the type of gun or with the system on which it is constructed. As the series of articles is not finished we shall defer till next week our further remarks upon them. It may be pointed out, however, and at once, that the author who is obviously not an authority on ordnance, is labouring under a misapprehension as to the difference between a new type and a new pattern; that he is under the impression that the Japanese guns are of the same type as those in our service; and that he has been informed that the guns in the United States Navy have been found to be less liable to a defect—which has shown itself in all long guns—i.e., the existence of a sinuous motion when fired, whereas the facts all point in the opposite direction.

There have recently been some very interesting combined manœuvres in which the French Northern Squadron was opposed to the coast defence torpedo-boats and to the military on shore. An attack was to be made upon Lorient, but the squadron under Admiral Caillard began by measures against Quiberon and Belle Ile. At those places there are anchorages at Porthaliguen, Houat, and Hoedic. The Quiberon Peninsula was bombarded, and parties were disembarked to occupy the forts. A similar landing was made at Belle Ile, which was stoutly resisted by the garrison, and the operations concluded at Lorrient. The correspondent of the Knabe says that the manœuvres have revealed some weak points in the defence, and it would seem that the French coast gunners showed as little knowledge of naval affairs as some of our own in the past. The transport Drome, and the sea going torpedo-boats Defi and the Lavoisier which had no part in the operations, were mistaken for vessels of the squadron, and fired at by the batteries. The defence of Quiberon is weak, and there are points, where an enemy might seize an advantage. The correspondent thinks that the mobile defence should be strengthened, and a station for submarine boats be established.

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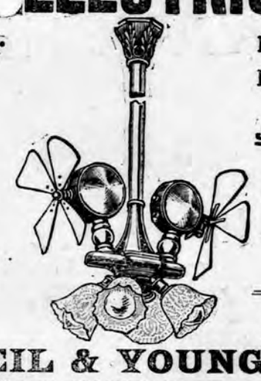

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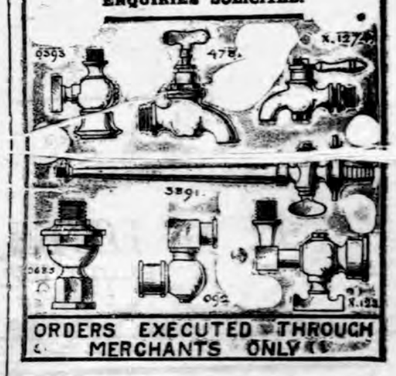

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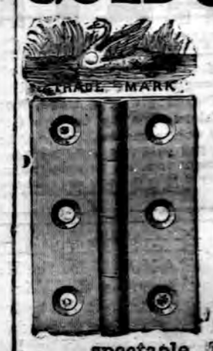

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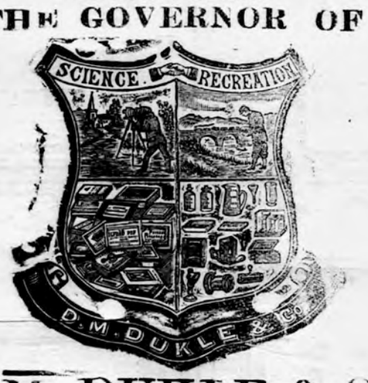

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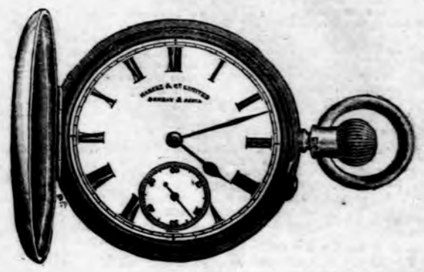

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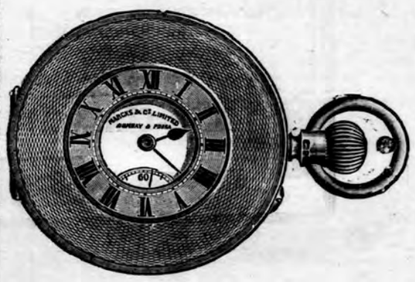

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